

Modified PTO 1082  
For A Small Entity

Attorney Docket No. VPI/96-16 6IP2

Applicants : Guy W. Bemis et al.

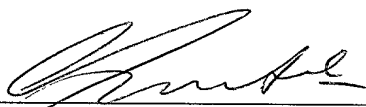
For : SUBSTITUTED NITROGEN CONTAINING HETEROCYCLE  
AS INHIBITORS OF P38 PROTEIN KINASE

EXPRESS MAIL CERTIFICATION

"Express Mail" mailing label number E1124979386US

Date of Deposit June 18, 1999

I hereby certify that this transmittal letter and the other papers and fees identified in this transmittal letter as being transmitted herewith are being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 C.F.R. § 1.10 on the date indicated above and are addressed to the Hon. Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

  
ELAINE J. SAMRIL

Hon. Assistant Commissioner  
for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR RULE 53(b)  
CONTINUING PATENT APPLICATION

Sir:

This is a request for filing a ☒ continuation,  
☐ divisional, application of pending prior Application  
No. PCT/US97/23392, filed December 17, 1997.

Transmitted herewith for filing are the ☒ specification;  
☒ claims; ☒ abstract; ☒ declaration; ☒ power of attorney; ☒ PCT  
Assignment; ☒ Recordation Form Cover Sheet; for the above-  
identified patent application.

The enclosed declaration is:

- ☒ Newly executed (original or copy).  
☐ Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R.  
§ 1.63(d)).

☐ A signed statement is attached deleting inventors named in the prior application (37 C.F.R. §§ 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b)).

☐ The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the declaration is supplied, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.

☐ The prior application, Application No. \_\_\_\_\_, filed \_\_\_\_\_, is assigned of record to \_\_\_\_\_.

Also transmitted herewith are:

☐ \_\_\_\_\_ sheets of:

☐ Formal drawings.

☐ Informal drawings. Formal drawings will be filed during the pendency of this application. ☐ An assignment of the invention to \_\_\_\_\_

☒ A check in the amount of \$40.00 to cover the recording fee.

☐ Please charge \$40.00 to Deposit Account No. 06-1075 in payment of the recording fee. A duplicate copy of this transmittal letter is transmitted herewith.

☐ An associate power of attorney.

☐ A certified copy of the priority document, \_\_\_\_\_ application, No. \_\_\_\_\_, filed \_\_\_\_\_.

☒ A verified statement to establish small entity status under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.9 and 1.27 ☒ is enclosed, ☐ was filed in the prior application and such status is still proper and desired (37 C.F.R. § 1.28(a)).

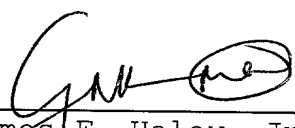
The filing fee has been calculated as shown below:

| FOR  | NUMBER<br>FILED | NUMBER<br>EXTRA | RATE | FEE       |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|------|-----------|
| BASIC FEE  |                 |                 |      | \$ 380.00 |
| TOTAL CLAIMS   | 63 - 20 = 43    | x \$ 9 =        |      | \$ 387.00 |
| INDEPENDENT<br>CLAIMS  | 4 - 3 = 1       | x \$ 39 =       |      | \$ 39.00  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM |                 | + \$130 =       |      | \$ 130.00 |
| TOTAL  |                 |                 |      | \$ 936.00 |

☒ A check in the amount of \$ 936.00 in payment of the filing fee is transmitted herewith.

☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of any additional filing fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 in connection with the paper(s) transmitted herewith, or credit any overpayment of same, to Deposit Account No. 06-1075. A duplicate copy of this transmittal letter is transmitted herewith.

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Applicant or Patentee: Guy W. Bemis et al.  
Serial or Patent No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Docket No.: VPI/96-16 CIP2  
Filed: Concurrently herewith  
For: INHIBITORS OF P38

VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS  
(37 C.F.R. 1.9(f) AND 1.27(c)) - SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN

I hereby declare that I am:

- ☐ The owner of the small business concern identified below:  
☒ An official of the small business concern empowered to act on behalf of the concern identified below:

NAME OF CONCERN Vertex Pharmaceuticals, Incorporated  
ADDRESS OF CONCERN 130 Waverly Street  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139-4242

I hereby declare that the above identified small business concern qualifies as a small business concern as defined in 13 C.F.R. 121.3-18, and reproduced in 37 C.F.R. 1.9(d), for purposes of paying reduced fees under Section 41(a) and (b) of Title 35, United States Code, in that the number of employees of the concern, including those of its affiliates, does not exceed 500 persons. For purposes of this statement, (1) the number of employees of the business concern is the average over the previous fiscal year of the concern of the persons employed on a full-time, part-time or temporary basis during each of the day periods of the fiscal year, and (2) concerns are affiliates of each other when either, directly or indirectly, one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the small business concern identified above with regard to the invention, entitled INHIBITORS OF p38 by inventors Guy W. Bemis, Francesaco Gerald Salituro, John Patrick Duffy, John E. Cochran, Edmund Martin Harrington, Mark A. Murko, Keith P. Wilson, Michael Su and Vincent P. Galullo described in:

- ☒ The specification filed herewith.  
☐ Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_, filed \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ Patent No. \_\_\_\_\_, issued \_\_\_\_\_.

If the rights held by the above identified small business concern are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights to the invention is listed below\* and no rights to the invention are

held by any person, other than the inventor, who could not qualify as a small business concern under 37 C.F.R. 1.9(d) or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 C.F.R. 1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 C.F.R. 1.9(e). \*NOTE: Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 C.F.R. 1.27)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ INDIVIDUAL ☐ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN ☐ NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ INDIVIDUAL ☐ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN ☐ NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 C.F.R. 1.28(b))

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

NAME OF PERSON SIGNING Joshua S. Boger  
TITLE OF PERSON OTHER THAN OWNER President and CEO

ADDRESS OF PERSON SIGNING 130 Waverly Street  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139-4242

SIGNATURE  DATE 03/26/99  
1999

INHIBITORS OF p38TECHNICAL FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to inhibitors of p38, a mammalian protein kinase involved cell proliferation, cell death and response to extracellular stimuli. The invention also relates to methods for producing these inhibitors. The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising the inhibitors of the invention and methods of utilizing those compositions in the treatment and prevention of various disorders.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Protein kinases are involved in various cellular responses to extracellular signals. Recently, a family of mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPK) have been discovered. Members of this family are Ser/Thr kinases that activate their substrates by phosphorylation [B. Stein et al., Ann. Rep. Med. Chem., 31, pp. 289-98 (1996)]. MAPKs are themselves activated by a variety of signals including growth factors, cytokines, UV radiation, and stress-inducing agents.

One particularly interesting MAPK is p38. p38, also known as cytokine suppressive anti-inflammatory drug binding protein (CSBP) and RK, was isolated from murine pre-B cells that were transfected with the lipopolysaccharide (LPS) receptor CD14 and induced with LPS. p38 has since been isolated and sequenced, as has the cDNA encoding it in humans and mouse. Activation of p38 has been observed in cells stimulated by stresses, such as treatment of lipopolysaccharides (LPS), UV,

anisomycin, or osmotic shock, and by cytokines, such as IL-1 and TNF.

Inhibition of p38 kinase leads to a blockade on the production of both IL-1 and TNF. IL-1 and TNF stimulate the production of other proinflammatory cytokines such as IL-6 and IL-8 and have been implicated in acute and chronic inflammatory diseases and in post-menopausal osteoporosis [R. B. Kimble et al., Endocrinol., 136, pp. 3054-61 (1995)].

Based upon this finding it is believed that p38, along with other MAPKs, have a role in mediating cellular response to inflammatory stimuli, such as leukocyte accumulation, macrophage/monocyte activation, tissue resorption, fever, acute phase responses and neutrophilia. In addition, MAPKs, such as p38, have been implicated in cancer, thrombin-induced platelet aggregation, immunodeficiency disorders, autoimmune diseases, cell death, allergies, osteoporosis and neurodegenerative disorders. Inhibitors of p38 have also been implicated in the area of pain management through inhibition of prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase-2 induction. Other diseases associated with IL-1, IL-6, IL-8 or TNF overproduction are set forth in WO 96/21654.

Others have already begun trying to develop drugs that specifically inhibit MAPKs. For example, PCT publication WO 95/31451 describes pyrazole compounds that inhibit MAPKs, and in particular p38. However, the efficacy of these inhibitors *in vivo* is still being investigated.

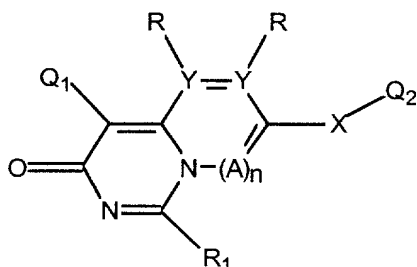
Accordingly, there is still a great need to develop other potent, p38-specific inhibitors that are

useful in treating various conditions associated with p38 activation.

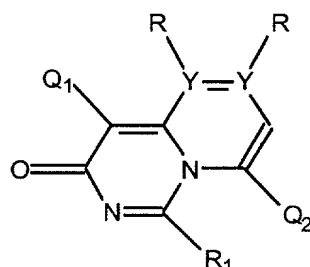
# SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention solves this problem by  
5 providing compounds which demonstrate strong and specific inhibition of p38.

These compounds have the general formula:



(Ia) or



(Ib),

wherein each of Q<sub>1</sub> and Q<sub>2</sub> are independently selected from  
10 5-6 membered aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring systems, or 8-10 membered bicyclic ring systems comprising aromatic carbocyclic rings, aromatic heterocyclic rings or a combination of an aromatic carbocyclic ring and an aromatic heterocyclic ring.

15 The rings that make up Q<sub>1</sub> are substituted with 1 to 4 substituents, each of which is independently selected from halo; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl optionally substituted with NR'<sub>2</sub>, OR', CO<sub>2</sub>R' or CONR'<sub>2</sub>; O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl optionally substituted with NR'<sub>2</sub>, OR', CO<sub>2</sub>R' or CONR'<sub>2</sub>; NR'<sub>2</sub>; OCF<sub>3</sub>; 20 CF<sub>3</sub>; NO<sub>2</sub>; CO<sub>2</sub>R'; CONR'; SR'; S(O<sub>2</sub>)N(R')<sub>2</sub>; SCF<sub>3</sub>; CN; N(R')C(O)R<sup>4</sup>; N(R')C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>; N(R')C(O)C(O)R<sup>4</sup>; N(R')S(O<sub>2</sub>)R<sup>4</sup>; N(R')R<sup>4</sup>; N(R<sup>4</sup>)<sub>2</sub>; OR<sup>4</sup>; OC(O)R<sup>4</sup>; OP(O)<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>; or N=C-N(R')<sub>2</sub>.

The rings that make up Q<sub>2</sub> are optionally substituted with up to 4 substituents, each of which is  
25 independently selected from halo; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> straight or



branched alkyl optionally substituted with  $\text{NR}'_2$ ,  $\text{OR}'$ ,  $\text{CO}_2\text{R}'$ ,  $\text{S}(\text{O}_2)\text{N}(\text{R}')_2$ ,  $\text{N}=\text{C}-\text{N}(\text{R}')_2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$ , or  $\text{CONR}'_2$ ;  $\text{O}-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_3)$ -alkyl;  $\text{O}-(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_3)$ -alkyl optionally substituted with  $\text{NR}'_2$ ,  $\text{OR}'$ ,  $\text{CO}_2\text{R}'$ ,  $\text{S}(\text{O}_2)\text{N}(\text{R}')_2$ ,  $\text{N}=\text{C}-\text{N}(\text{R}')_2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$ , or  $\text{CONR}'_2$ ;  $\text{NR}'_2$ ;  
5  $\text{OCF}_3$ ;  $\text{CF}_3$ ;  $\text{NO}_2$ ;  $\text{CO}_2\text{R}'$ ;  $\text{CONR}'$ ;  $\text{R}^3$ ;  $\text{OR}^3$ ;  $\text{NR}^3$ ;  $\text{SR}^3$ ;  $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^3$ ;  $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{R}')\text{R}^3$ ;  $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^3$ ;  $\text{SR}'$ ;  $\text{S}(\text{O}_2)\text{N}(\text{R}')_2$ ;  $\text{SCF}_3$ ;  $\text{N}=\text{C}-\text{N}(\text{R}')_2$ ; or  $\text{CN}$ .

$\text{R}'$  is selected from hydrogen,  $(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_3)$ -alkyl;  $(\text{C}_2-\text{C}_3)$ -alkenyl or alkynyl; phenyl or phenyl substituted  
10 with 1 to 3 substituents independently selected from halo, methoxy, cyano, nitro, amino, hydroxy, methyl or ethyl.

$\text{R}^3$  is selected from 5-6 membered aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring systems.

15  $\text{R}^4$  is  $(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4)$ -alkyl optionally substituted with  $\text{N}(\text{R}')_2$ ,  $\text{OR}'$ ,  $\text{CO}_2\text{R}'$ ,  $\text{CON}(\text{R}')_2$ , or  $\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{R}^2)_2$ ; or a 5-6 membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system optionally substituted with  $\text{N}(\text{R}')_2$ ,  $\text{OR}'$ ,  $\text{CO}_2\text{R}'$ ,  $\text{CON}(\text{R}')_2$ , or  $\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{R}^2)_2$ .

20  $\text{X}$  is selected from  $-\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{S}(\text{O}_2)-$ ,  $-\text{S}(\text{O})-$ ,  $-\text{S}(\text{O}_2)-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)-$ ,  $-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)-\text{S}(\text{O}_2)-$ ,  $-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{O}-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{O}-\text{C}(\text{O})-$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)-$ ,  $-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)-\text{C}(\text{O})-$ ,  $-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)-$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{R}^2)_2-$ , or  $-\text{C}(\text{OR}^2)_2-$ .

Each  $\text{R}$  is independently selected from hydrogen,  
25  $-\text{R}^2$ ,  $-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)_2$ ,  $-\text{OR}^2$ ,  $\text{SR}^2$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)_2$ ,  $-\text{S}(\text{O}_2)-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)_2$ , or  $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{OR}^2$ , wherein two adjacent  $\text{R}$  are optionally bound to one another and, together with each  $\text{Y}$  to which they are respectively bound, form a 4-8 membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring;

$R^2$  is selected from hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl, or  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkenyl; each optionally substituted with  $-N(R')_2$ ,  $-OR'$ ,  $SR'$ ,  $-C(O)-N(R')_2$ ,  $-S(O_2)-N(R')_2$ ,  $-C(O)-OR'$ , or  $R^3$ .

Y is N or C;

5 A, if present, is N or  $CR'$ ;

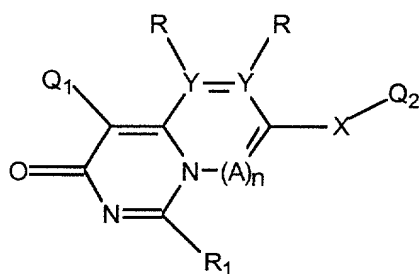
n is 0 or 1;

$R_1$  is selected from hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl, OH, or O- $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl.

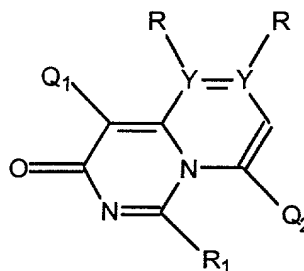
10 In another embodiment, the invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising the p38 inhibitors of this invention. These compositions may be utilized in methods for treating or preventing a variety of disorders, such as cancer, inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, destructive bone disorders, 15 proliferative disorders, infectious diseases, viral diseases and neurodegenerative diseases. These compositions are also useful in methods for preventing cell death and hyperplasia and therefore may be used to treat or prevent reperfusion/ischemia in stroke, heart 20 attacks, organ hypoxia. The compositions are also useful in methods for preventing thrombin-induced platelet aggregation. Each of these above-described methods is also part of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

25 The present invention provides inhibitors of p38 having the general formula:



(Ia) or



(Ib) ,

wherein each of  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  are independently selected from 5-6 membered aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring systems, or 8-10 membered bicyclic ring systems comprising aromatic carbocyclic rings, aromatic heterocyclic rings or a combination of an aromatic carbocyclic ring and an aromatic heterocyclic ring.

The rings that make up  $Q_1$  are substituted with 1 to 4 substituents, each of which is independently selected from halo;  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl optionally substituted with  $NR'_2$ ,  $OR'$ ,  $CO_2R'$  or  $CONR'_2$ ; O-( $C_1$ - $C_3$ )-alkyl optionally substituted with  $NR'_2$ ,  $OR'$ ,  $CO_2R'$  or  $CONR'_2$ ;  $NR'_2$ ;  $OCF_3$ ;  $CF_3$ ;  $NO_2$ ;  $CO_2R'$ ;  $CONR'$ ;  $SR'$ ;  $S(O_2)N(R')_2$ ;  $SCF_3$ ;  $CN$ ;  $N(R')C(O)R^4$ ;  $N(R')C(O)OR^4$ ;  $N(R')C(O)C(O)R^4$ ;  $N(R')S(O_2)R^4$ ;  $N(R')R^4$ ;  $N(R^4)_2$ ;  $OR^4$ ;  $OC(O)R^4$ ;  $OP(O)_3H_2$ ; or  $N=C-N(R')_2$ .

The rings that make up  $Q_2$  are optionally substituted with up to 4 substituents, each of which is independently selected from halo;  $C_1$ - $C_3$  straight or branched alkyl optionally substituted with  $NR'_2$ ,  $OR'$ ,  $CO_2R'$ ,  $S(O_2)N(R')_2$ ,  $N=C-N(R')_2$ ,  $R^3$ , or  $CONR'_2$ ; O-( $C_1$ - $C_3$ )-alkyl; O-( $C_1$ - $C_3$ )-alkyl optionally substituted with  $NR'_2$ ,  $OR'$ ,  $CO_2R'$ ,  $S(O_2)N(R')_2$ ,  $N=C-N(R')_2$ ,  $R^3$ , or  $CONR'_2$ ;  $NR'_2$ ;  $OCF_3$ ;  $CF_3$ ;  $NO_2$ ;  $CO_2R'$ ;  $CONR'$ ;  $R^3$ ;  $OR^3$ ;  $NR^3$ ;  $SR^3$ ;  $C(O)R^3$ ;  $C(O)N(R')R^3$ ;  $C(O)OR^3$ ;  $SR'$ ;  $S(O_2)N(R')_2$ ;  $SCF_3$ ;  $N=C-N(R')_2$ ; or  $CN$ .

R' is selected from hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl;  
(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkenyl or alkynyl; phenyl or phenyl substituted  
with 1 to 3 substituents independently selected from  
halo, methoxy, cyano, nitro, amino, hydroxy, methyl or  
5 ethyl.

R<sup>3</sup> is selected from 5-6 membered aromatic  
carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring systems.

R<sup>4</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl optionally substituted with  
N(R')<sub>2</sub>, OR', CO<sub>2</sub>R', CON(R')<sub>2</sub>, or SO<sub>2</sub>N(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>; or a 5-6  
10 membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system  
optionally substituted with N(R')<sub>2</sub>, OR', CO<sub>2</sub>R', CON(R')<sub>2</sub>,  
or SO<sub>2</sub>N(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>.

X is selected from -S-, -O-, -S(O<sub>2</sub>)-, -S(O)-,  
-S(O<sub>2</sub>)-N(R<sup>2</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>2</sup>)-S(O<sub>2</sub>)-, -N(R<sup>2</sup>)-C(O)O-, -O-C(O)-N(R<sup>2</sup>),  
15 -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -O-C(O)-, -C(O)-N(R<sup>2</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>2</sup>)-C(O)-,  
-N(R<sup>2</sup>)-, -C(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>-, or -C(OR<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>-.

Each R is independently selected from hydrogen,  
-R<sup>2</sup>, -N(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, -OR<sup>2</sup>, SR<sup>2</sup>, -C(O)-N(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, -S(O<sub>2</sub>)-N(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, or  
-C(O)-OR<sup>2</sup>, wherein two adjacent R are optionally bound to  
20 one another and, together with each Y to which they are  
respectively bound, form a 4-8 membered carbocyclic or  
heterocyclic ring;

When the two R components form a ring together  
with the Y components to which they are respectively  
25 bound, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that a  
terminal hydrogen from each unfused R component will be  
lost. For example, if a ring structure is formed by  
binding those two R components together, one being -NH-CH<sub>3</sub>  
and the other being -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>, one terminal hydrogen on  
30 each R component (indicated in bold) will be lost.

Therefore, the resulting portion of the ring structure will have the formula  $\text{-NH-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$ .

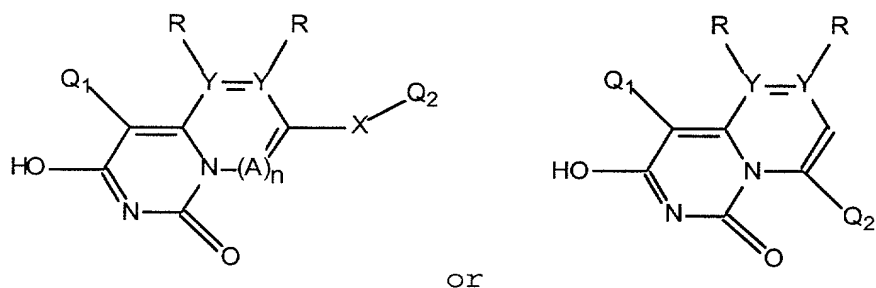
$R^2$  is selected from hydrogen,  $(C_1\text{-}C_3)\text{-alkyl}$ , or  $(C_1\text{-}C_3)\text{-alkenyl}$ ; each optionally substituted with  $\text{-N(R')}_2$ ,  
 5  $\text{-OR'}$ ,  $\text{SR'}$ ,  $\text{-C(O)-N(R')}_2$ ,  $\text{-S(O}_2\text{)-N(R')}_2$ ,  $\text{-C(O)-OR'}$ , or  $R^3$ .

Y is N or C;

A, if present, is N or  $\text{CR'}$ ;

n is 0 or 1;

$R_1$  is selected from hydrogen,  $(C_1\text{-}C_3)\text{-alkyl}$ , OH,  
 10 or  $\text{O-(C}_1\text{-C}_3\text{)-alkyl}$ . It will be apparent to those of skill in the art that if  $R_1$  is OH, the resulting inhibitor may tautomerize resulting in a compound of the formula:

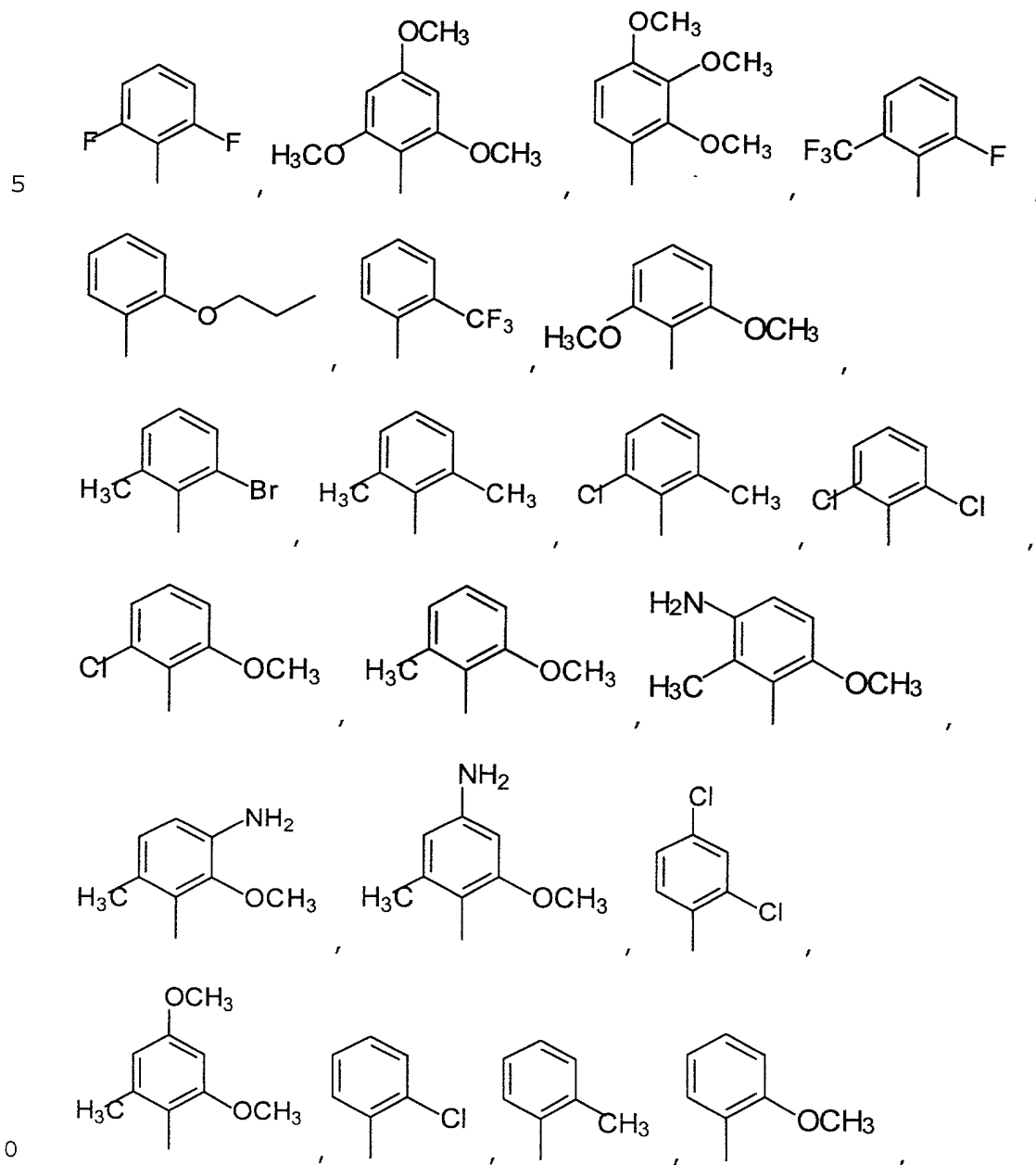


which are also p38 inhibitors of this invention.

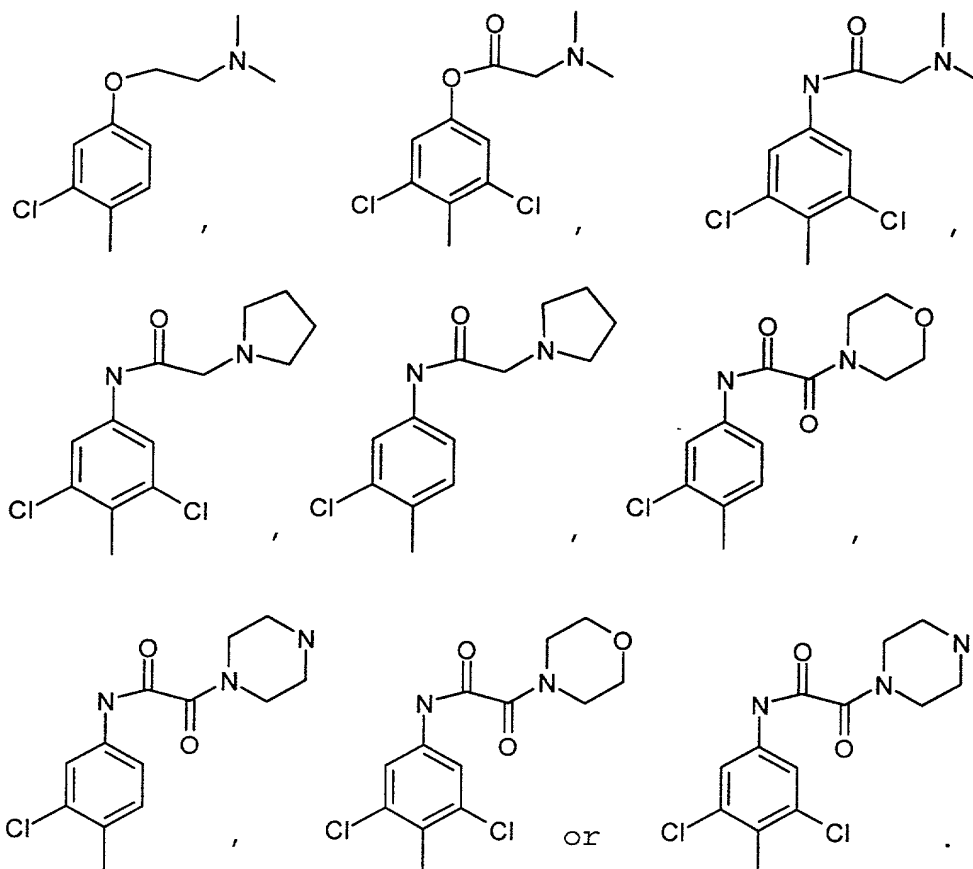
15 According to another preferred embodiment,  $Q_1$  is selected from phenyl or pyridyl containing 1 to 3 substituents, wherein at least one of said substituents is in the ortho position and said substituents are independently selected from chloro, fluoro, bromo,  $\text{-CH}_3$ ,  
 20  $\text{OCH}_3$ ,  $\text{-OH}$ ,  $\text{-CF}_3$ ,  $\text{-OCF}_3$ ,  $\text{-O(CH}_2\text{)}_2\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{NH}_2$ , 3,4-methylenedioxy,  $\text{-N(CH}_3\text{)}_2$ ,  $\text{-NH-S(O)}_2\text{-phenyl}$ ,  $\text{-NH-C(O)O-CH}_2\text{-4-pyridine}$ ,  $\text{-NH-C(O)CH}_2\text{-morpholine}$ ,  $\text{-NH-C(O)CH}_2\text{-N(CH}_3\text{)}_2$ ,  $\text{-NH-C(O)CH}_2\text{-piperazine}$ ,  $\text{-NH-C(O)CH}_2\text{-pyrrolidine}$ ,  $\text{-NH-C(O)C(O)-morpholine}$ ,  $\text{-NH-C(O)C(O)-piperazine}$ ,  
 25  $\text{-NH-C(O)C(O)-pyrrolidine}$ ,  $\text{-O-C(O)CH}_2\text{-N(CH}_3\text{)}_2$ , or  $\text{-O-(CH}_2\text{)}_2\text{-N(CH}_3\text{)}_2$ .

Even more preferred are phenyl or pyridyl containing at least 2 of the above-indicated substituents both being in the ortho position.

Some specific examples of preferred Q<sub>1</sub> are:





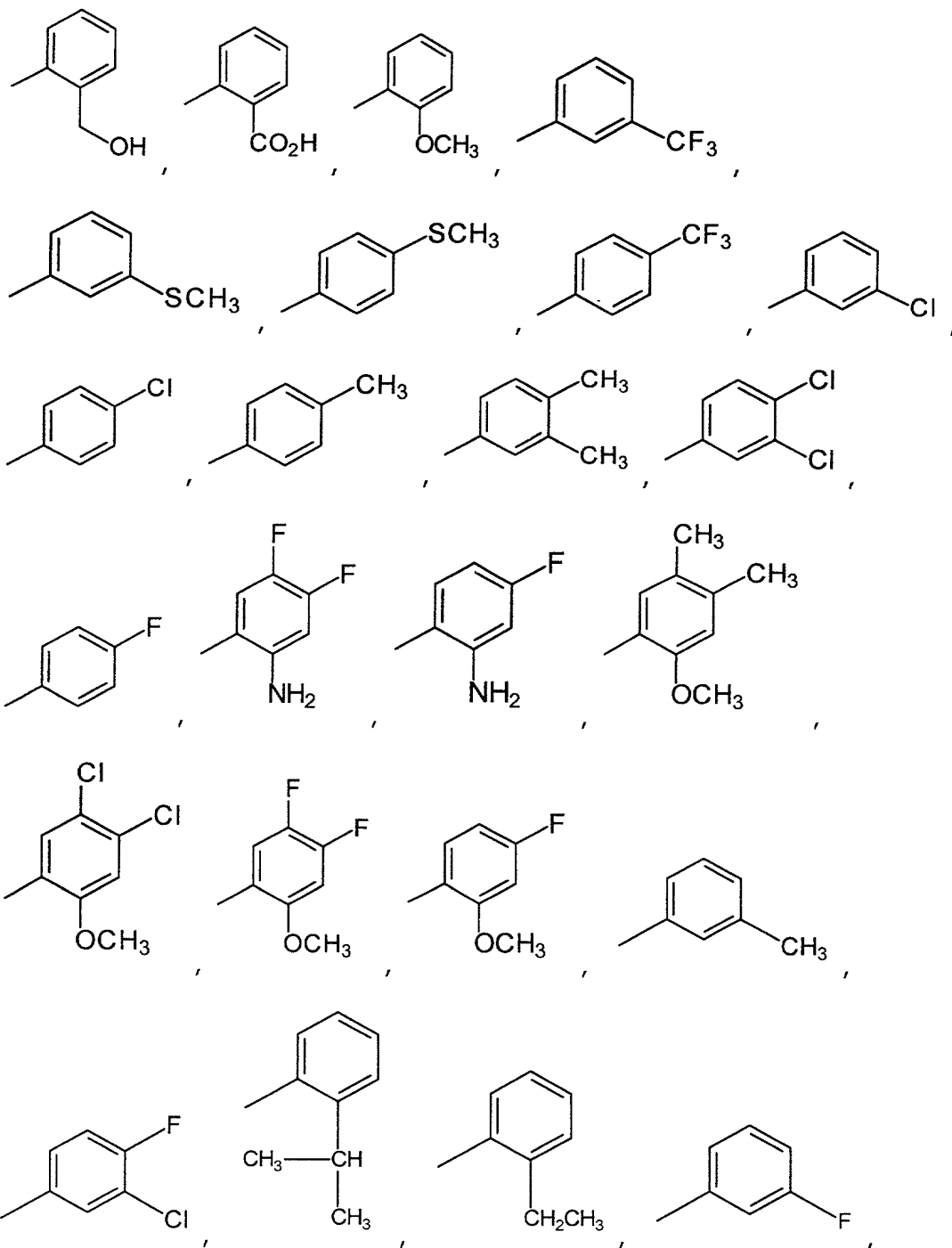


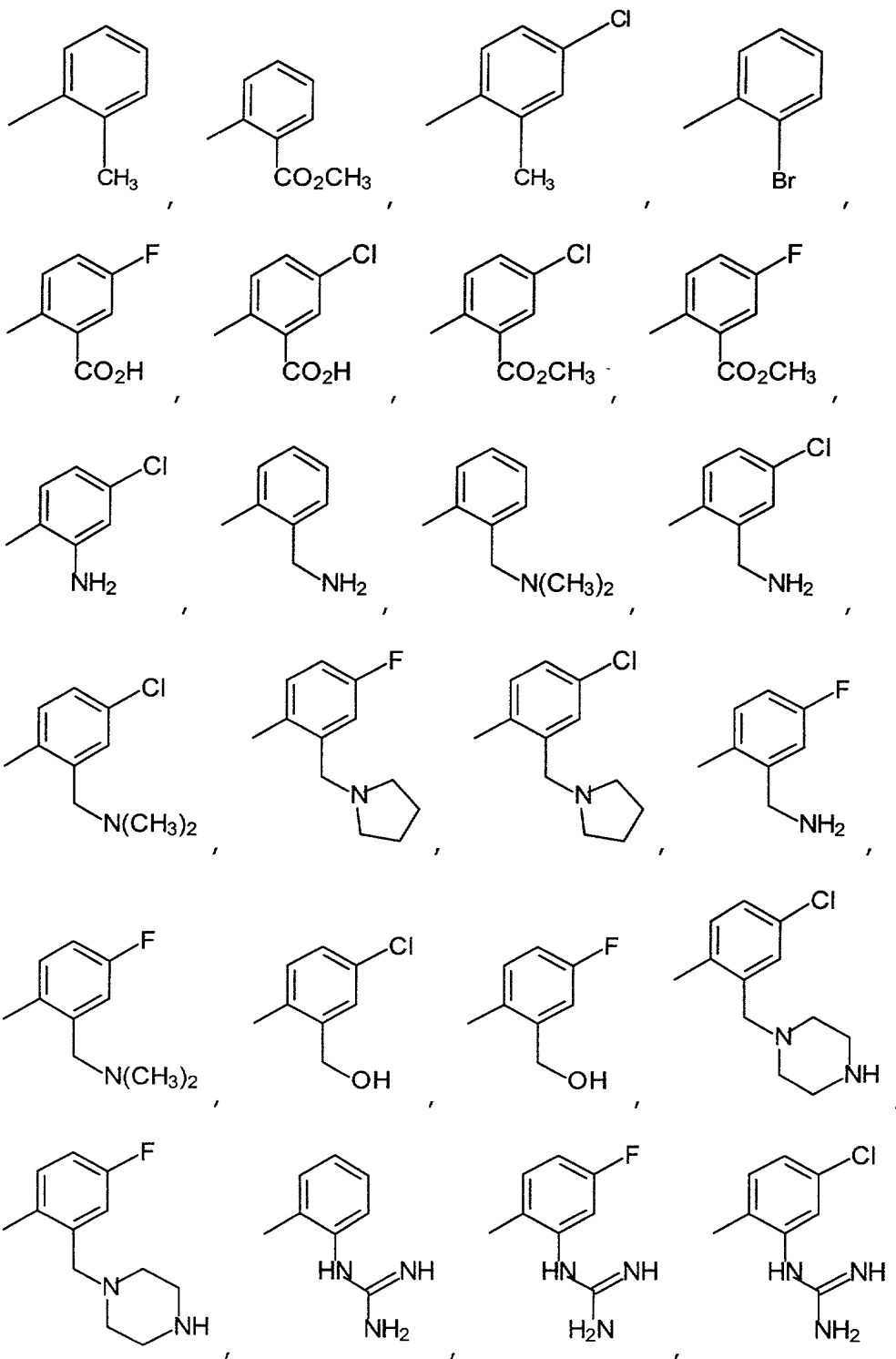
Most preferably, Q<sub>1</sub> is selected from 2-fluoro-6-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2,6-difluorophenyl, 2,6-dichlorophenyl, 2-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl, 2-chloro-4-aminophenyl, 2,6-dichloro-4-aminophenyl, 2,6-dichloro-3-aminophenyl, 2,6-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl, 2-methoxy-3,5-dichloro-4-pyridyl, 2-chloro-4,5 methylenedioxy phenyl, or 2-chloro-4-(N-2-morpholino-acetamido)phenyl.

According to a preferred embodiment, Q<sub>2</sub> is phenyl or pyridyl containing 0 to 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently selected from chloro, fluoro, bromo, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, -OCH<sub>3</sub>, -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, -SCH<sub>3</sub>, -OCH<sub>3</sub>, -C(O)OH, -C(O)OCH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>-pyrrolidine and -CH<sub>2</sub>OH.

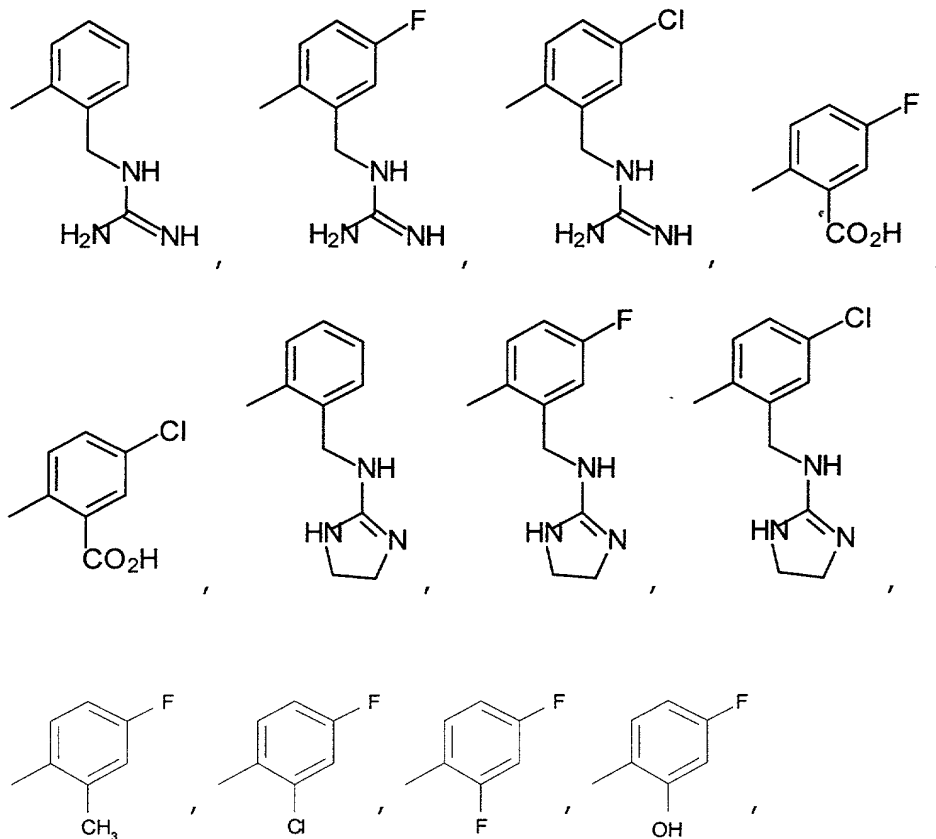


Some specific examples of preferred Q<sub>2</sub> are:





5



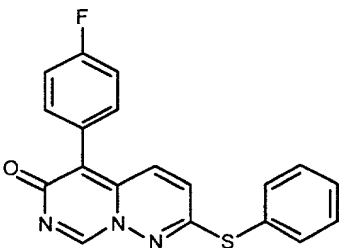
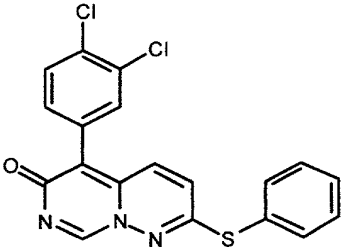
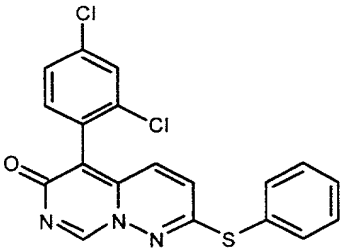
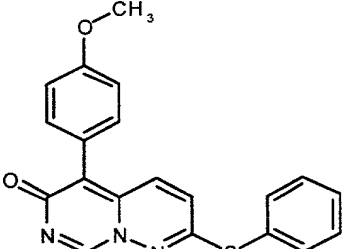
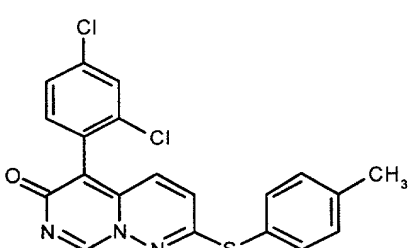
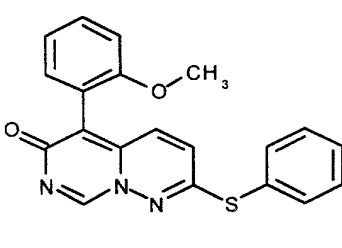
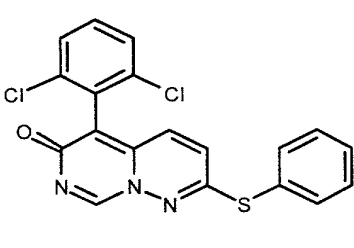
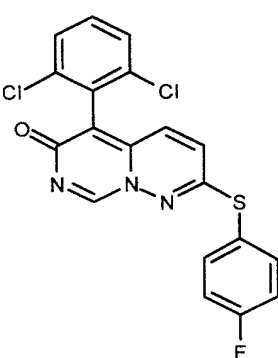
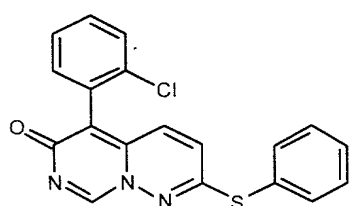
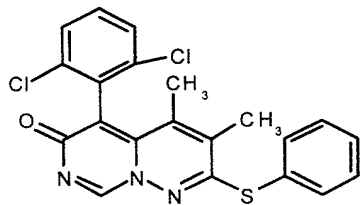
unsubstituted 2-pyridyl or unsubstituted phenyl.

- 5 Most preferred are compounds wherein Q<sub>2</sub> is selected from phenyl, 2-isopropylphenyl, 3,4-dimethylphenyl, 2-ethylphenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, 2-methylphenyl, 3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl, 3-chlorophenyl, 2-carbomethoxyphenyl, 2-carboxyphenyl, 2-methyl-4-
- 10 chlorophenyl, 2-bromophenyl, 2-pyridyl, 2-methylenedihydroxyphenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 2-methyl-4-fluorophenyl, 2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, 2-hydroxy-4-fluorophenyl or 2-methylenedihydroxy-4-fluorophenyl.

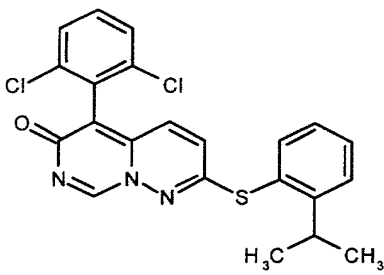
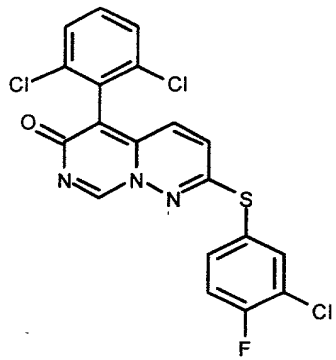
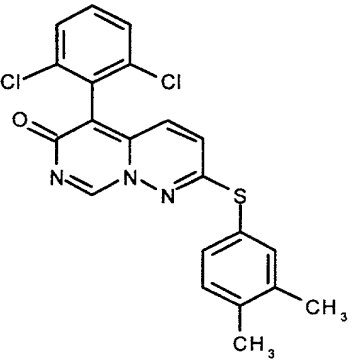
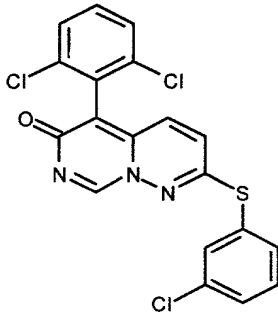
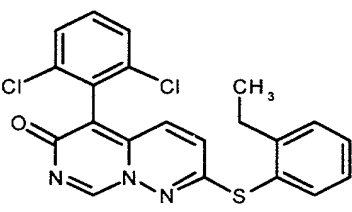
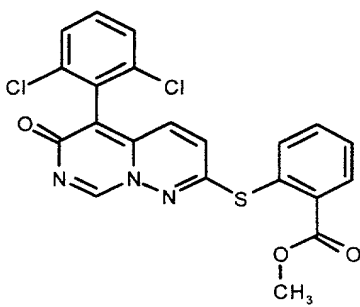
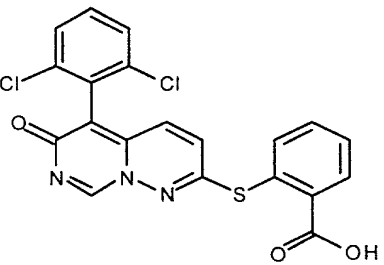
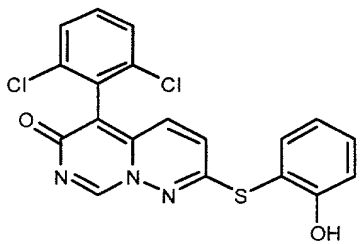
- 15 According to yet another preferred embodiment, X is -S-, -O-, -S(O<sub>2</sub>)-, -S(O)-, -NR-, -C(R<sub>2</sub>)- or -C(O)-. Most preferably, X is S.

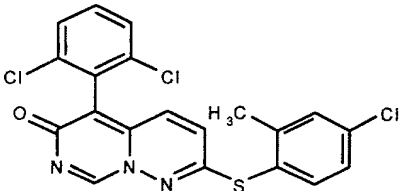
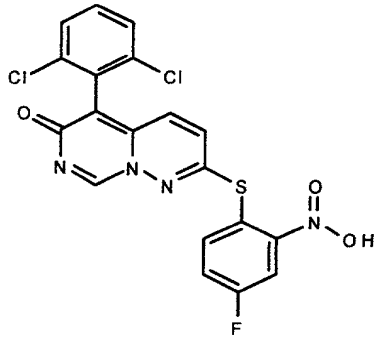
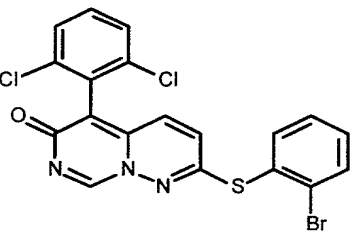
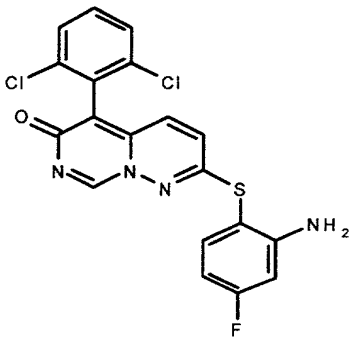
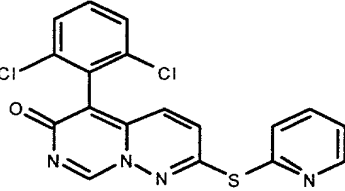
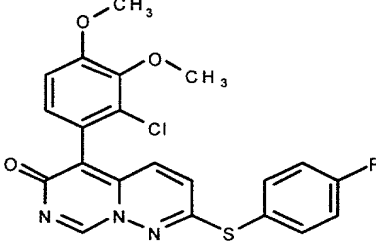
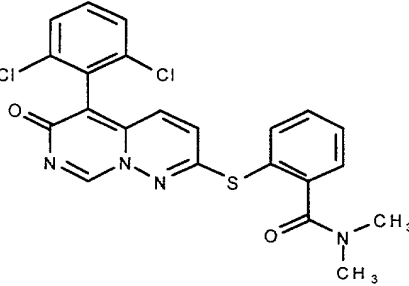
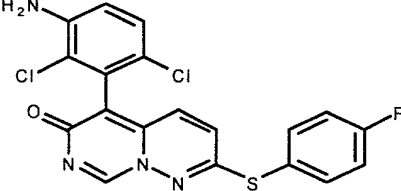
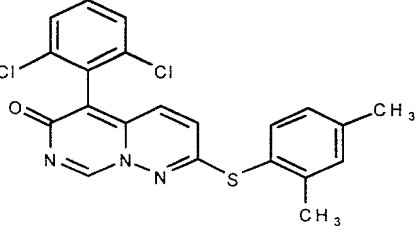
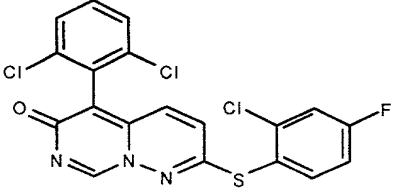


Table 1. Formula Ia and Ib Compounds.

| cpd # | structure   | cpd # | structure  |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 2     |    | 9     |    |
| 3     |    | 10    |    |
| 5     |   | 11    |   |
| 6     |  | 12    |  |
| 7     |  | 13    |  |

| cpd # | structure | cpd # | structure |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 8     |           | 14    |           |
| 15    |           | 21    |           |
| 16    |           | 22    |           |
| 17    |           | 23    |           |

| cpd # | structure   | cpd # | structure  |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 18    |    | 24    |    |
| 19    |   | 25    |    |
| 20    |  | 26    |  |
| 27    |  | 33    |  |

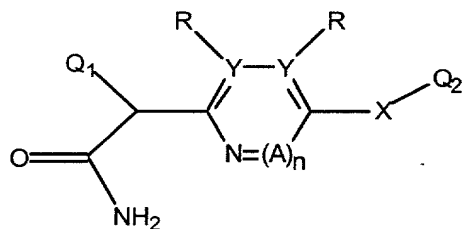
| cpd # | structure   | cpd # | structure  |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 28    |    | 34    |    |
| 29    |    | 35    |    |
| 30    |   | 36    |   |
| 31    |  | 37    |  |
| 32    |  | 38    |  |



| cpd<br># | structure | cpd<br># | structure |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 39       |           | 45       |           |
| 40       |           | 46       |           |
| 41       |           | 47       |           |
| 42       |           | 48       |           |

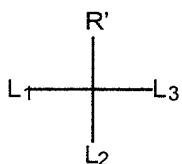
| cpd # | structure | cpd # | structure |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 43    |           | 49    |           |
| 44    |           | 50    |           |
| 51    |           | 53    |           |
| 52    |           |       |           |

According to another embodiment, the present invention provides methods of producing inhibitors of p38 of the formula (Ia) depicted above. These methods involve reacting a compound of formula II:



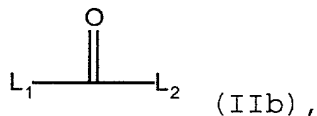
(II),

wherein each of the variables in the above formula are the same as defined above for the inhibitors of this invention, with a leaving group reagent of formula IIa:



(IIa),

wherein R' is as defined above, or a leaving group reagent of formula IIb:



(IIb),

wherein each of L<sub>1</sub>, L<sub>2</sub>, and L<sub>3</sub> independently represents a leaving group.

The leaving group reagent used in this reaction is added in excess, either neat or with a co-solvent, such as toluene. The reaction is carried out at a temperature of between 25°C and 150°C.

Leaving group reagents of formula IIa that are useful in producing the p38 inhibitors of this invention include dimethylformamide dimethylacetal, dimethylacetamide dimethylacetal, trimethyl orthoformate,

dimethylformamide diethylacetal and other related reagents. Preferably the leaving group reagents of formula IIa used to produce the inhibitors of this invention is dimethylformamide dimethylacetal.

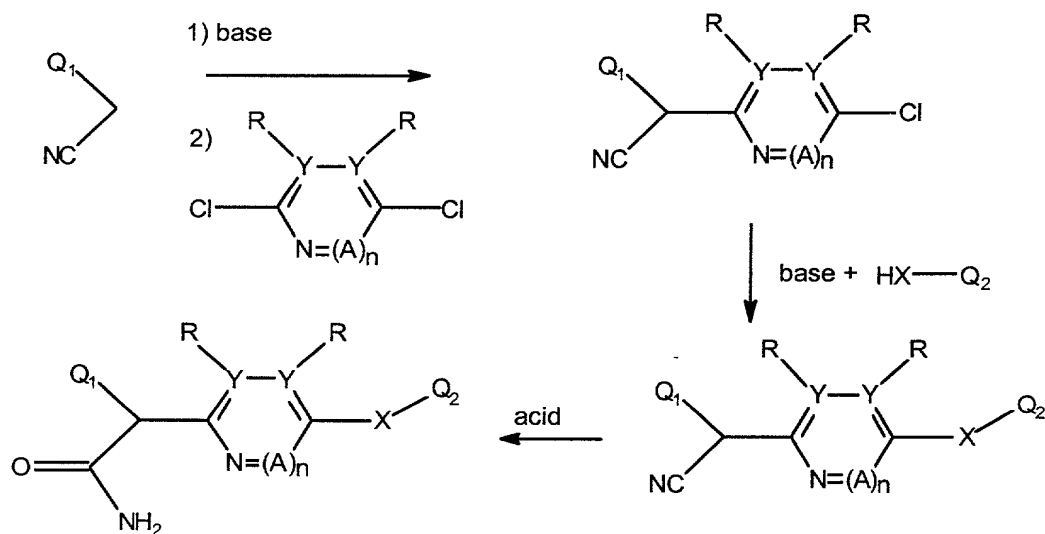
5            Leaving group reagents of formula IIb that are useful in producing the p38 inhibitors of this invention include phosgene, carbonyldiimidazole, diethyl carbonate and triphosgene.

10           More preferred methods of producing the compounds of this invention utilize compounds of formula II wherein each of the variables are defined in terms of the more preferred and most preferred choices as set forth above for the compounds of this invention.

15           Because the source of  $R_1$  is the leaving group reagent ( $C-R'$  or  $C=O$ ), its identity is, of course, dependent on the structure of that reagent. Therefore, in compounds where  $R_1$  is OH, the reagent used must be IIb. Similarly, when  $R_1$  is H or  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl, the reagent used must be IIa. In order to generate inhibitors wherein  $R_1$   
20           is O- $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl, a compound wherein  $R_1$  is OH is first generated, followed by alkylation of that hydroxy by standard techniques, such as treatment with Na hydride in DMF, methyl iodide and ethyl iodide.

25           The immediate precursors to the inhibitors of this invention of formula Ia (i.e., compounds of Formula II) may themselves be synthesized by either of the synthesis schemes depicted below:

SCHEME 1

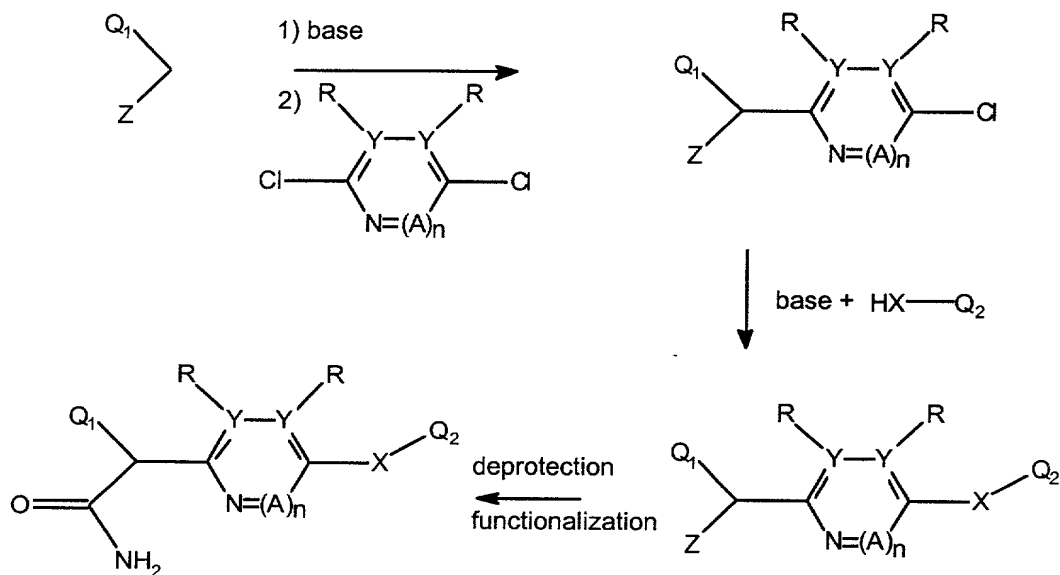


In Scheme 1, the order of steps 1) and 2) can be reversed. Also, the starting nitrile may be replaced by a corresponding acid or by an ester. Alternatively, other well-known latent carboxyl or carboxamide moieties may be used in place of the nitrile (see scheme 2). Variations such as carboxylic acids, carboxylic esters, oxazolines or oxizolidinones may be incorporated into this scheme by utilizing subsequent deprotection and functionalization methods which are well known in the art

The base used in the first step of Scheme 1 (and in Scheme 2, below) is selected from sodium hydride, sodium amide, LDA, lithium hexamethyldisilazide, sodium hexamethyldisilazide or any number of other non-nucleophilic bases that will deprotonate the position alpha to the nitrile.

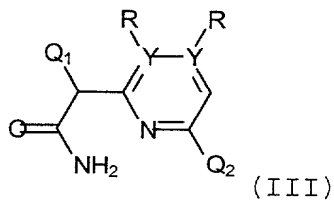
Also, the addition of  $HX-Q_2$  in the single step depicted above may be substituted by two steps -- the addition of a protected or unprotected X derivative followed by the addition of a  $Q_2$  derivative in a subsequent step.

SCHEME 2

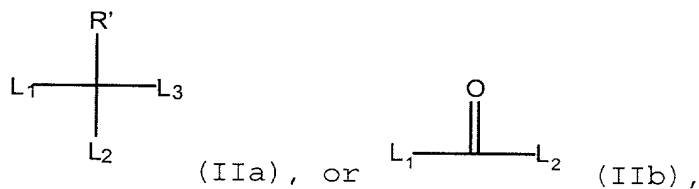


In Scheme 2, Z is selected from COOH, COOR', CON(R')<sub>2</sub>, oxazoline, oxazolidinone or CN. R' is as defined above.

According to another embodiment, the present invention provides methods of producing inhibitors of p38 of the formula (Ib) depicted above. These methods involve reacting a compound of formula III:



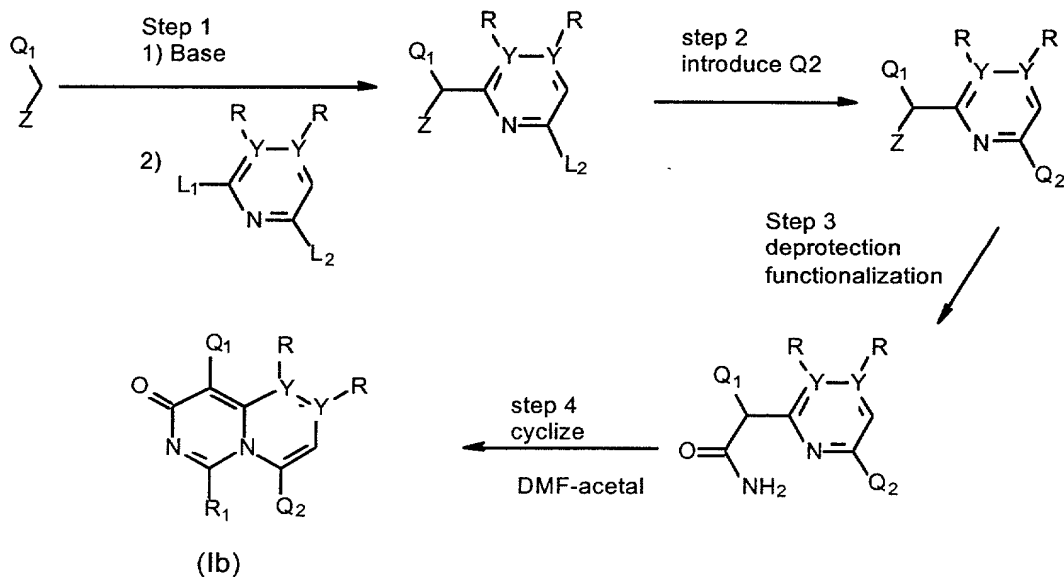
wherein each of the variables in the above formula are the same as defined above for the inhibitors of this invention, with a leaving group reagent of formula:



as described above.

Two full synthesis schemes for the p38 inhibitors of formula (Ib) of this invention are depicted below.

SCHEME 3



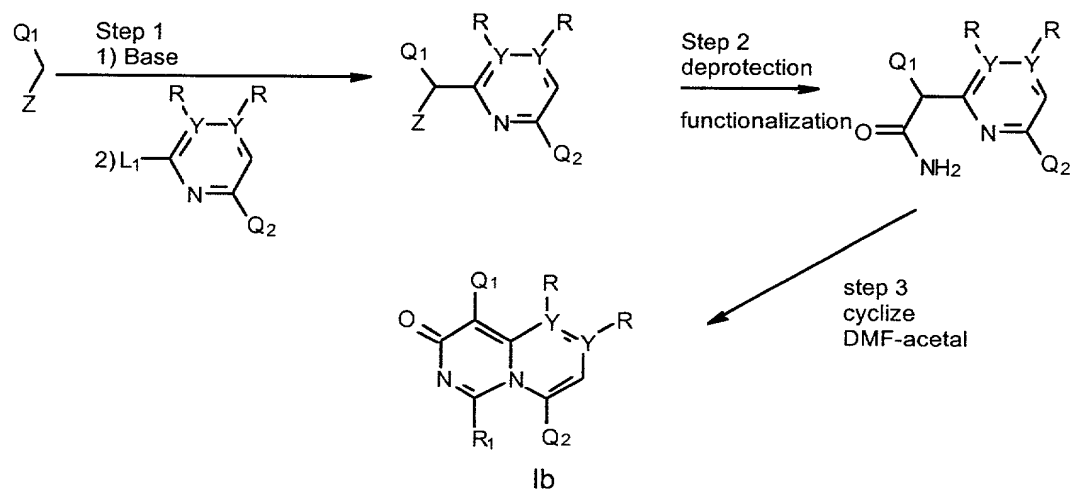
In scheme 3, a Q<sub>1</sub> substituted derivative may be treated with a base such as sodium hydride, sodium amide, LDA, lithium hexamethyldisilazide, sodium hexamethyldisilazide or any number of other non-nucleophilic bases to deprotonate the position alpha to the Z group, which represents a masked amide moiety. Alternatively, Z is a carboxylic acid, carboxylic ester, oxazoline or oxazolidinone. The anion resulting from deprotonation is then contacted with a nitrogen bearing heterocyclic compound which contains two leaving groups, or latent leaving groups, in the presence of a Palladium catalyst. One example of such compound may be 2,6-dichloropyridine.

In step two, the Q<sub>2</sub> ring moiety is introduced. This may be performed utilizing many reactions well known

in the art which result in the production of biaryl compounds. One example may be the reaction of an aryl lithium compound with the pyridine intermediate produced in step 1. Alternatively, an arylmetallic compound such as an aryl stannane or an aryl boronic acid may be reacted with the aryl halide portion of the pyridine intermediate in the presence of a  $\text{Pd}^0$  catalyst.

In step 3 the Z group is deprotected and/or functionalized to form the amide compound. When Z is a carboxylic acid, carboxylic ester, oxazoline or oxazolidinone, variations in deprotection and functionalization methods which are well known in the art are employed to produce the amide. Finally in step 4, the amide compound is cyclized to the final product utilizing reagents such as DMF acetal or similar reagents either neat or in an organic solvent.

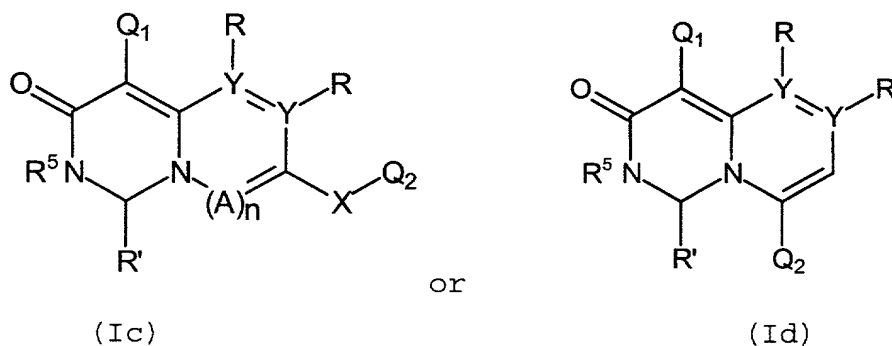
#### SCHEME 4





Scheme 4 is similar except that the a biaryl intermediate is first generated prior to reaction with the Q<sub>1</sub> starting material.

According to another embodiment, the invention provides inhibitors of p38 similar to those of formulae Ia and Ib above, but wherein the C=N in the ring bearing the Q<sub>1</sub> substituent is reduced. These inhibitors have the formula:



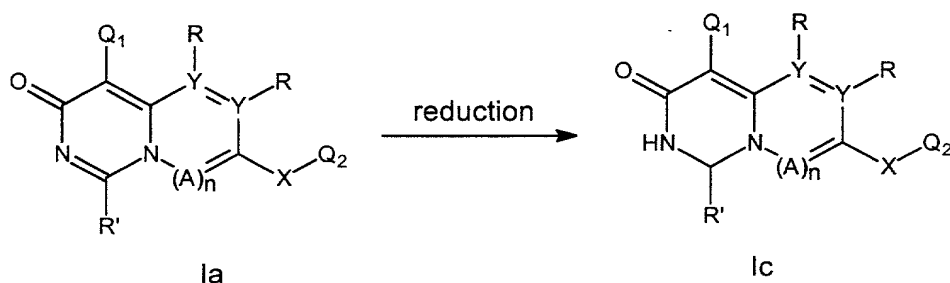
wherein A, Q<sub>1</sub>, Q<sub>2</sub>, R, R', X, Y and n are defined in the same manner as set forth for compounds of formulae Ia and Ib. These definitions hold for all embodiments of each of these variables (i.e., basic, preferred, more preferred and most preferred). R<sup>5</sup> is selected from hydrogen, -CR'<sub>2</sub>OH, -C(O)R<sup>4</sup>, -C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>, -CR'<sub>2</sub>OPO<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, -PO<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, and salts of -PO<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>.

When R<sup>5</sup> is not hydrogen, the resulting compounds are expected to be prodrug forms which should be cleaved in vivo to produce a compound wherein R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen.

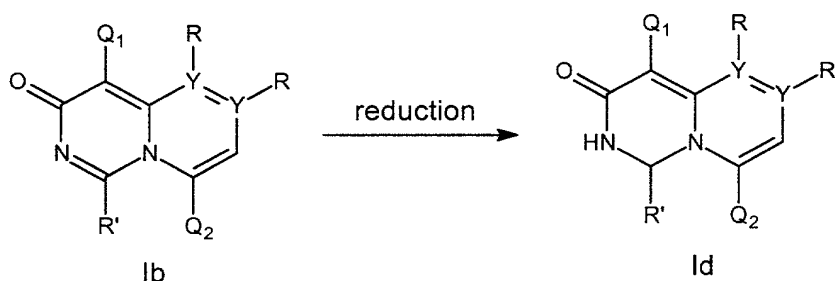
According to other preferred embodiments, in compounds of formula Ic, A is preferably nitrogen, n is preferably 1, and X is preferably sulfur. In compounds of formula Ic or Id, Q<sub>1</sub> and Q<sub>2</sub> are preferably the same moieties indicated above for those variables in compounds of formulae Ia and Ib.

Compounds of formulae Ic and Id may be prepared directly from compounds of formulae Ia or Ib which contain a hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkenyl or alkynyl at the R<sub>1</sub> position (e.g., where R<sub>1</sub> = R'). The synthesis schemes for these compounds is depicted in Schemes 5 and 6, below.

SCHEME 5



SCHEME 6

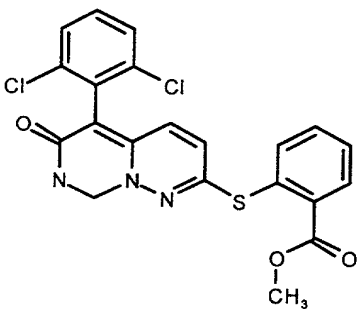
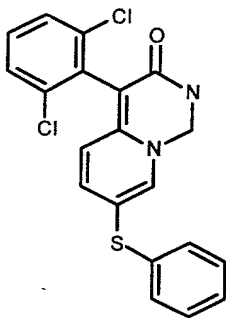
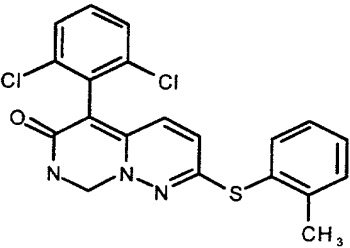
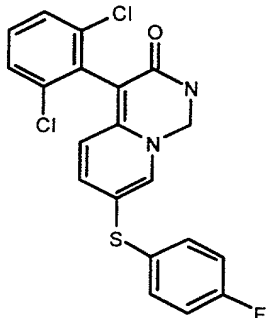
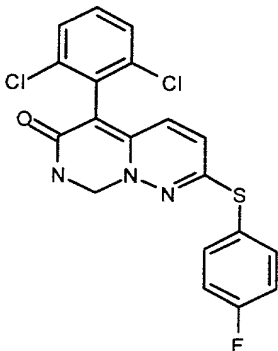
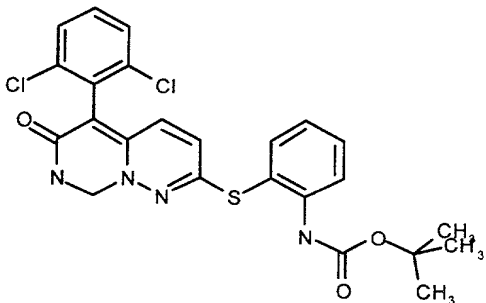
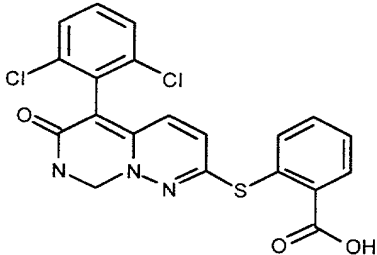
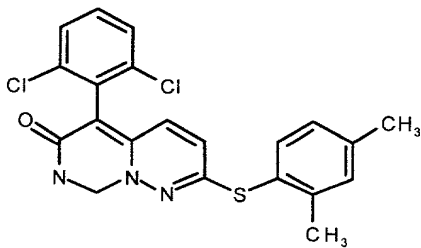


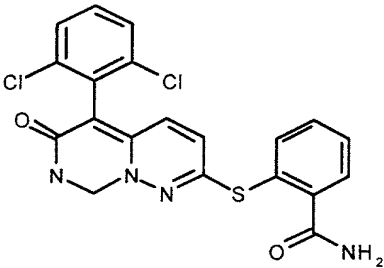
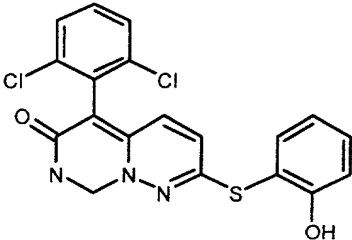
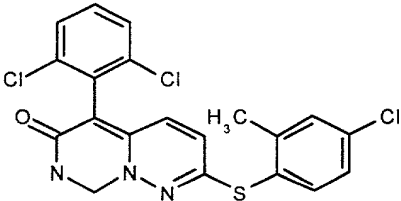
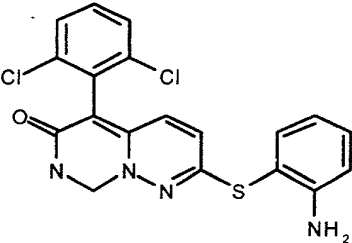
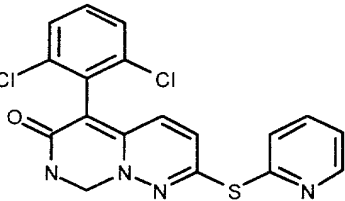
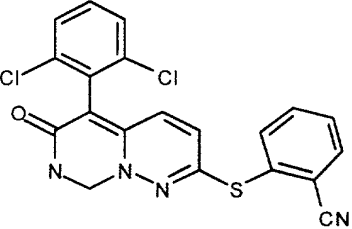
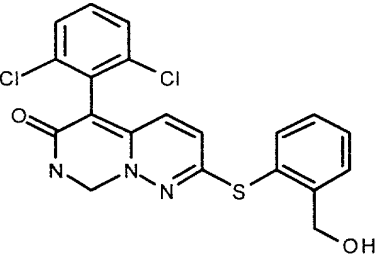
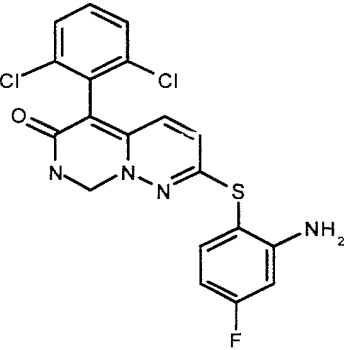
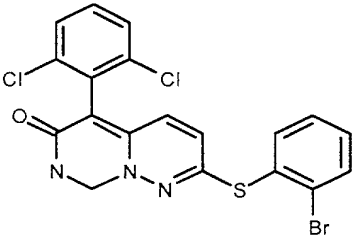
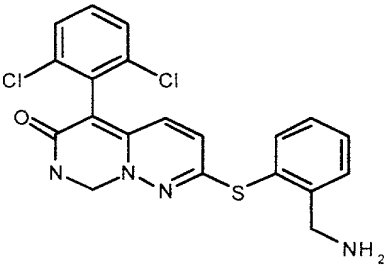
In these schemes, compounds of formula Ia or Ib are reduced by reaction with an excess of diisobutylaluminum hydride, or equivalent reagent to yield the ring reduced compounds of formula Ic or Id, respectively.

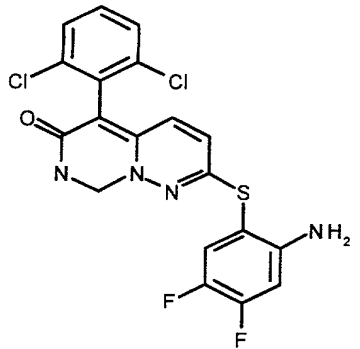
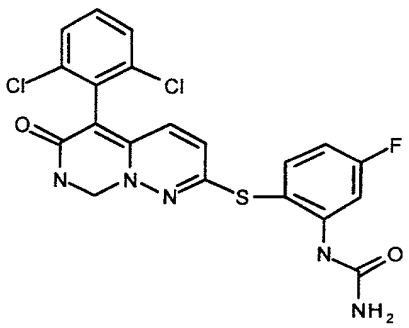
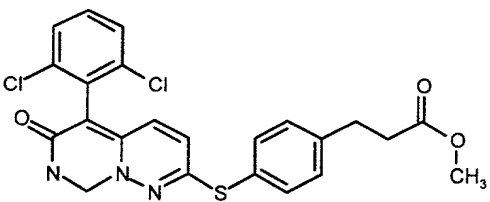
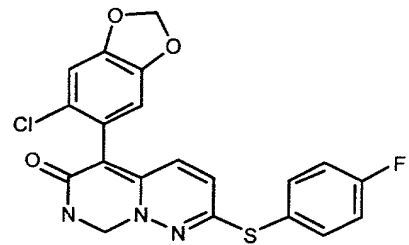
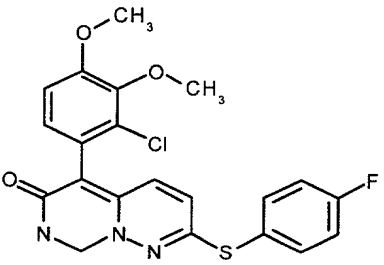
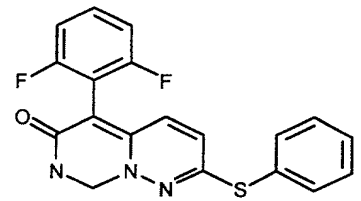
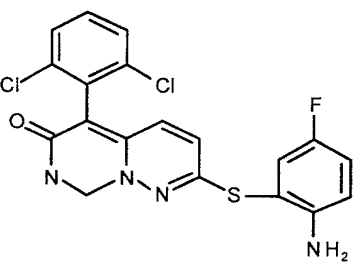
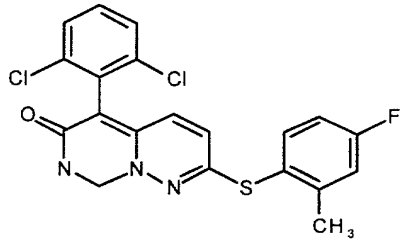
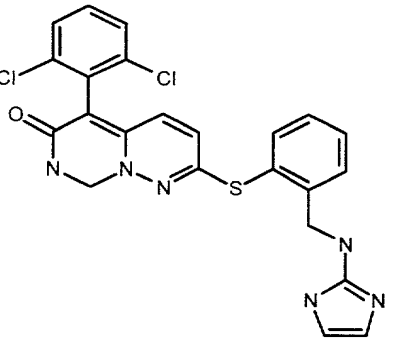
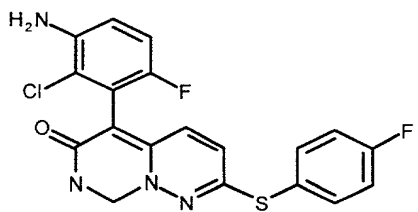
The addition of an R<sup>5</sup> component other than hydrogen onto the ring nitrogen is achieved by reacting the formula Ic or Id compounds indicated above with the appropriate reagent(s). Examples of such modifications are provided in the Example section below.

Some specific inhibitors of this invention of formula Ic are set forth in the table below.

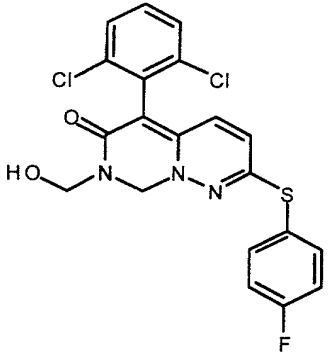
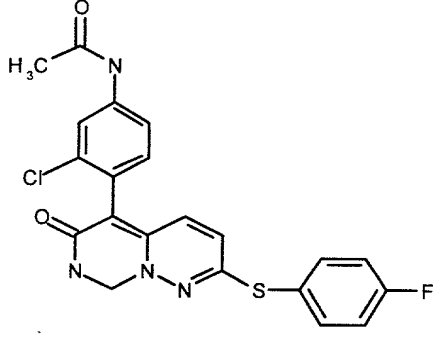
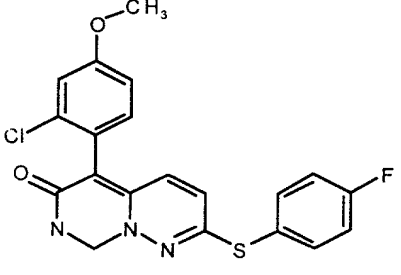
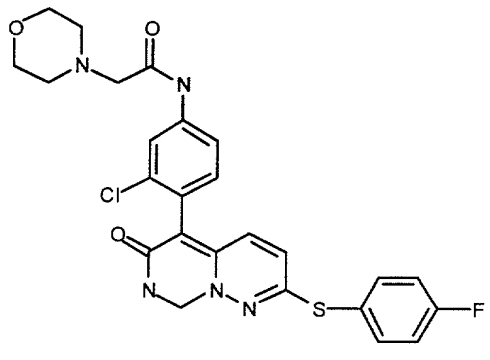
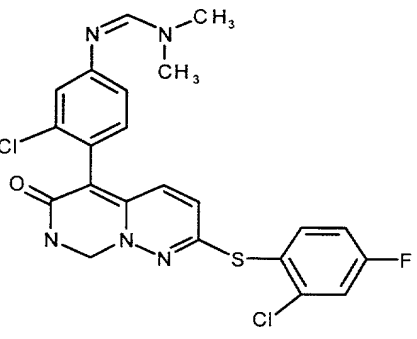
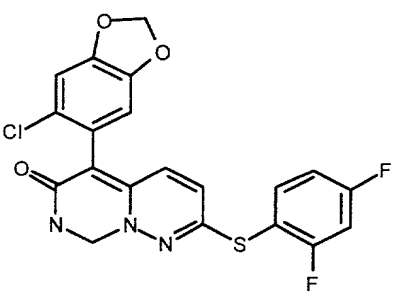
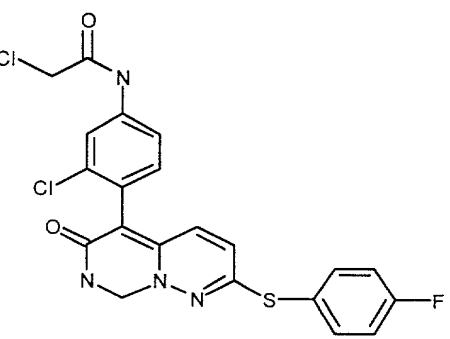
Table 2. Formula Ic Compounds.

| cpd # | structure   | cpd # | structure  |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 101   |    | 110   |    |
| 102   |    | 111   |    |
| 103   |  | 112   |  |
| 104   |  | 113   |  |

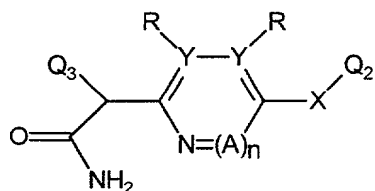
| cpd # | structure   | cpd # | structure  |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 105   |    | 114   |    |
| 106   |    | 115   |    |
| 107   |   | 116   |   |
| 108   |  | 117   |  |
| 109   |  | 118   |  |

| cpd # | structure   | cpd # | structure  |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 119   |    | 128   |    |
| 120   |    | 129   |    |
| 121   |   | 130   |   |
| 122   |  | 131   |  |
| 123   |  | 132   |  |

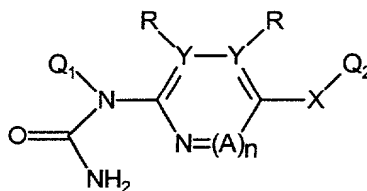
| cpd # | structure | cpd # | structure |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 124   |           | 133   |           |
| 125   |           | 134   |           |
| 126   |           | 135   |           |
| 127   |           | 136   |           |
| 137   |           | 142   |           |

| cpd # | structure   | cpd # | structure  |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 138   |    | 143   |    |
| 139   |    | 144   |   |
| 140   |  | 145   |  |
| 141   |  |       |  |

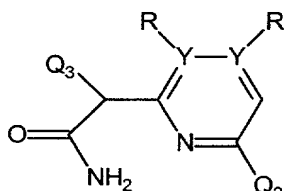
According to yet another embodiment, the invention provides p38 inhibitors of the formulae:



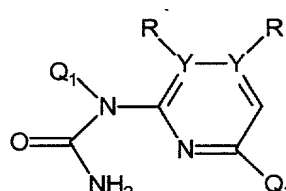
(Ie) ,



(If) ,



(Ig) , or



(Ih) ,

wherein A, Q<sub>1</sub>, Q<sub>2</sub>, R, X, Y and n are defined in the same manner as set forth for compounds of formulae Ia and Ib. These definitions hold for all embodiments of each of these variables (i.e., basic, preferred, more preferred and most preferred). More preferably, in compounds of formula Ie, Q<sub>2</sub> is unsubstituted phenyl.

Q<sub>3</sub> is a 5-6 membered aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system, or an 8-10 membered bicyclic ring system comprising aromatic carbocyclic rings, aromatic heterocyclic rings or a combination of an aromatic carbocyclic ring and an aromatic heterocyclic ring. The rings of Q<sub>3</sub> are substituted with 1 to 4 substituents, each of which is independently selected from halo; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl optionally substituted with NR'<sub>2</sub>, OR', CO<sub>2</sub>R' or CONR'<sub>2</sub>; O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl optionally substituted with NR'<sub>2</sub>, OR', CO<sub>2</sub>R' or CONR'<sub>2</sub>; NR'<sub>2</sub>; OCF<sub>3</sub>; CF<sub>3</sub>; NO<sub>2</sub>; CO<sub>2</sub>R'; CONR'; SR'; S(O<sub>2</sub>)N(R')<sub>2</sub>; SCF<sub>3</sub>; CN; N(R')C(O)R<sup>4</sup>; N(R')C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>; N(R')C(O)C(O)R<sup>4</sup>; N(R')S(O<sub>2</sub>)R<sup>4</sup>; N(R')R<sup>4</sup>; N(R<sup>4</sup>)<sub>2</sub>; OR<sup>4</sup>; OC(O)R<sup>4</sup>; OP(O)<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>; or N=C-N(R')<sub>2</sub>.



According to one preferred embodiment,  $Q_3$  is substituted with 2 to 4 substituents, wherein at least one of said substituents is present in the ortho position relative to the point of attachment of  $Q_3$  to the rest of the inhibitor. When  $Q_3$  is a bicyclic ring, the 2 substituents in the ortho position are present on the ring that is closest (i.e., directly attached) to the rest of the inhibitor molecule. The other two optional substituents may be present on either ring. More preferably, both such ortho positions are occupied by one of said substituents.

According to another preferred embodiment,  $Q_3$  is a monocyclic carbocyclic ring, wherein each ortho substituent is independently selected from halo or methyl. According to another preferred embodiment,  $Q_3$  contains 1 or 2 additional substituents independently selected from  $NR'_2$ ,  $OR'$ ,  $CO_2R'$ ,  $CN$ ,  $N(R')C(O)R^4$ ;  $N(R')C(O)OR^4$ ;  $N(R')C(O)C(O)R^4$ ;  $N(R')S(O_2)R^4$ ;  $N(R')R^4$ ;  $N(R^4)_2$ ;  $OR^4$ ;  $OC(O)R^4$ ;  $OP(O)_3H_2$ ; or  $N=C-N(R')_2$ .

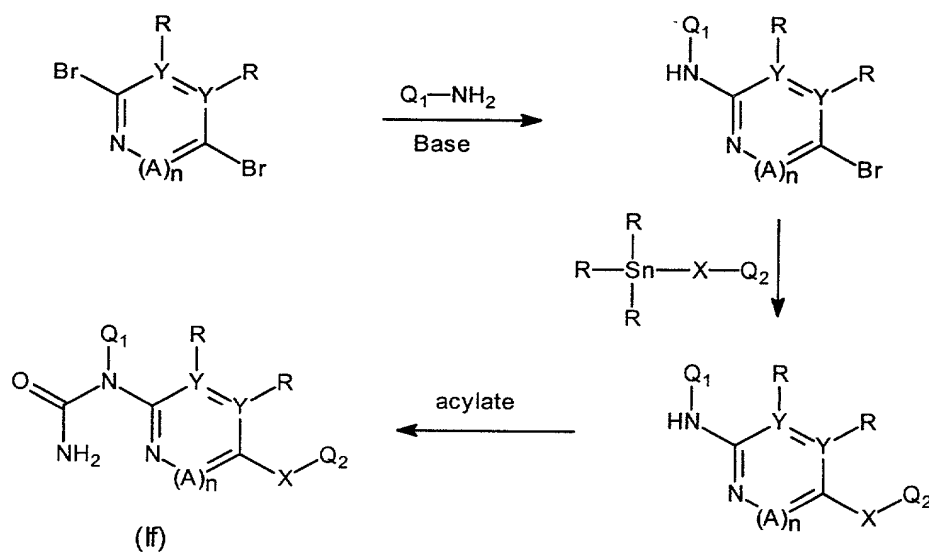
Preferably,  $Q_3$  is selected from any of the  $Q_3$  moieties present in the Ie compounds set forth in Table 3, below, or from any of the  $Q_3$  moieties present in the Ig compounds set forth in Table 4, below.

Those of skill will recognize compounds of formula Ie as being the direct precursors to certain of the formula Ia and formula Ic p38 inhibitors of this invention (i.e., those wherein  $Q_1 = Q_3$ ). Those of skill will also recognize that compounds of formula Ig are precursors to certain of the formula Ib and Id p38 inhibitors of this invention (i.e., those wherein  $Q_1 = Q_3$ ). Accordingly, the synthesis of formula Ie inhibitors

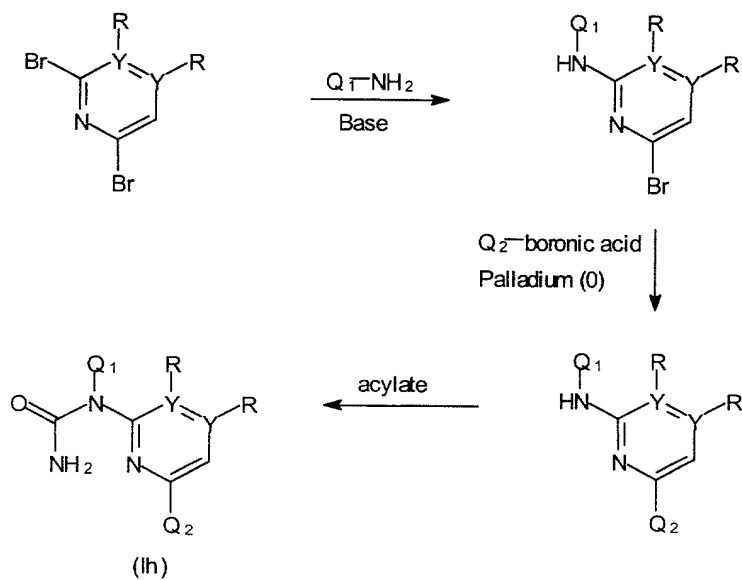
is depicted above in Schemes 1 and 2, wherein  $Q_1$  is replaced by  $Q_3$ . Similarly, the synthesis of formula Ig inhibitors is depicted above in Schemes 3 and 4, wherein  $Q_1$  is replaced by  $Q_3$ .

5 The synthesis of formula If and formula Ih inhibitors is depicted below in Schemes 7 and 8.

Scheme 7



Scheme 8



Scheme 8 depicts the synthesis of compounds of type Ih. For example, treating an initial dibromo derivative, such as 2,6 dibromopyridine, with an amine in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride yields the 2-amino-6-bromo derivative. Treatment of this intermediate with a phenylboronic acid analog (a Q2-boronic acid) such as phenyl boronic acid in the presence of a palladium catalyst gives the disubstituted derivative which can then be acylated to the final product. The order of the first two steps of this synthesis may be reversed.

Without being bound by theory, applicants believe that the diortho substitution in the Q<sub>3</sub> ring of formula Ie and Ig inhibitors and the presence of a nitrogen directly attached to the Q<sub>1</sub> ring in formula If and Ih inhibitors causes a "flattening" of the compound that allows it to effectively inhibit p38.

A preferred formula Ie inhibitor of this invention is one wherein A is carbon, n is 1, X is sulfur, each Y is carbon, each R is hydrogen, Q<sub>3</sub> is 2,6-dichlorophenyl and Q<sub>2</sub> is phenyl, said compound being referred to as compound 201. A preferred formula Ig inhibitor of this invention is one wherein Q<sub>3</sub> is 2,6-dichlorophenyl, Q<sub>2</sub> is phenyl, each Y is carbon and each R is hydrogen. This compound is referred to herein as compound 202. Other preferred formula Ig compounds of this invention are those listed in Table 4, below.

Preferred Ih compounds of this invention are those depicted in Table 5, below. Other preferred Ih compounds are those wherein Q<sub>1</sub> is phenyl independently substituted at the 2 and 6 positions by chloro or fluoro;

5           Some specific inhibitors of formulae Ie, Ig and  
Ih are depicted in the tables below.

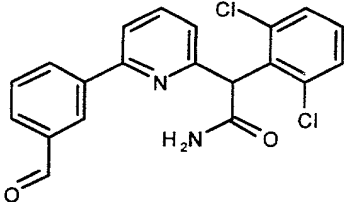
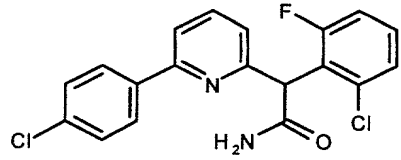
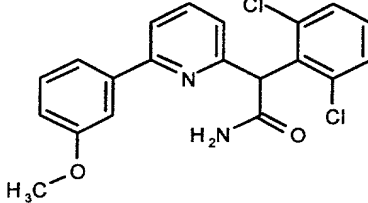
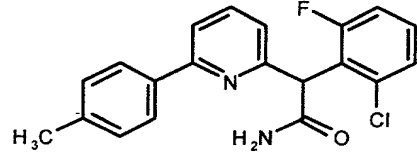
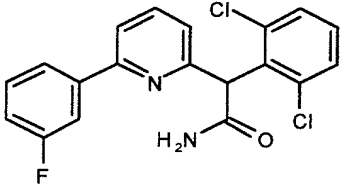
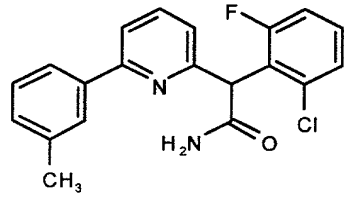
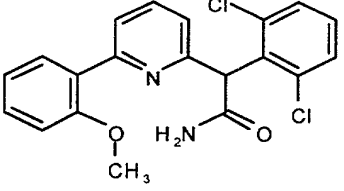
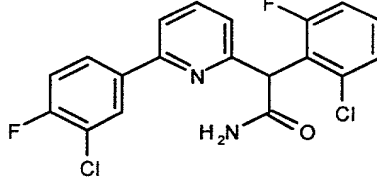
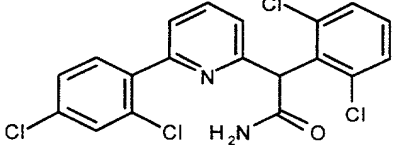
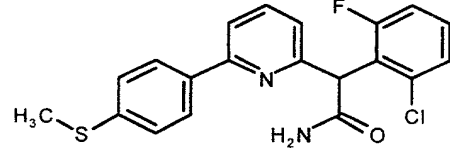
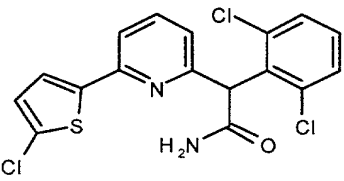
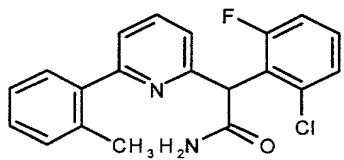
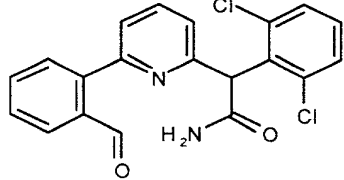
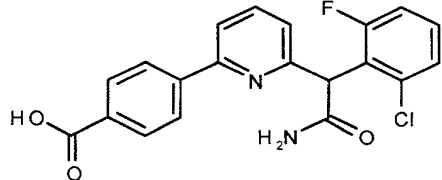
Table 3. Formula Ie Inhibitors.

| cmpd # | structure | cmpd # | structure |
|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 201    |           | 206    |           |
| 203    |           | 207    |           |
| 204    |           | 208    |           |
| 205    |           | 209    |           |

Table 4. Formula Ig Inhibitors.

| cpd #       | structure | cpd # | structure |
|-------------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 202/<br>301 |           | 310   |           |
| 302         |           | 311   |           |
| 303         |           | 312   |           |
| 304         |           | 313   |           |
| 305         |           | 314   |           |

| cpd # | structure | cpd # | structure |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 306   |           | 315   |           |
| 307   |           | 316   |           |
| 308   |           | 317   |           |
| 309   |           | 318   |           |
| 319   |           | 328   |           |
| 320   |           | 329   |           |

| cpd # | structure   | cpd # | structure  |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 321   |    | 330   |    |
| 322   |    | 331   |    |
| 323   |    | 332   |    |
| 324   |   | 333   |   |
| 325   |  | 334   |  |
| 326   |  | 335   |  |
| 327   |  | 336   |  |

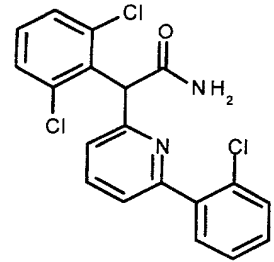
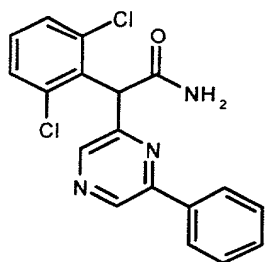
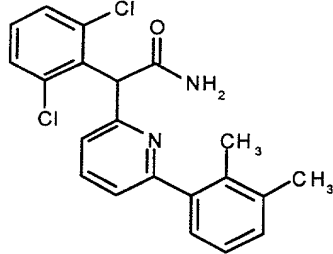
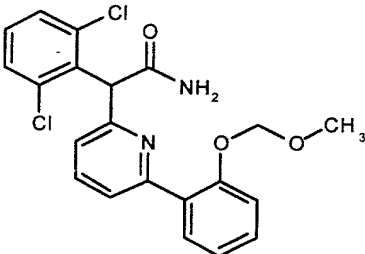
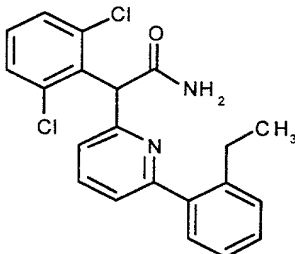
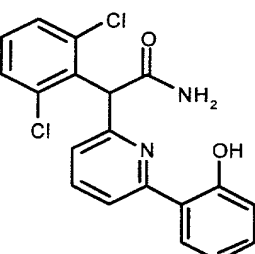
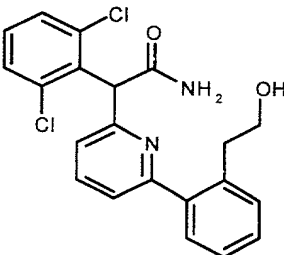
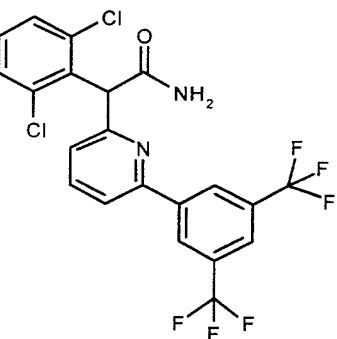
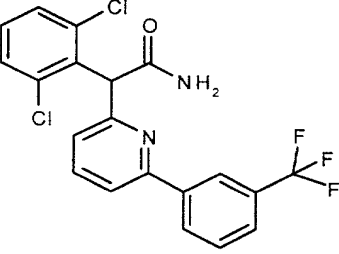
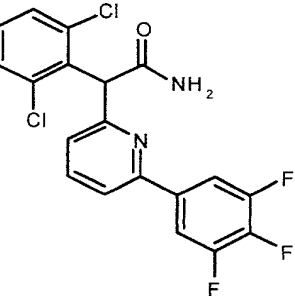


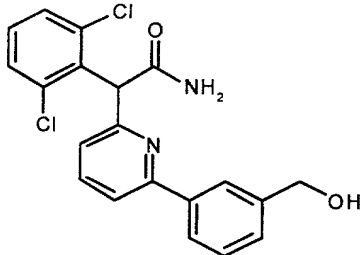
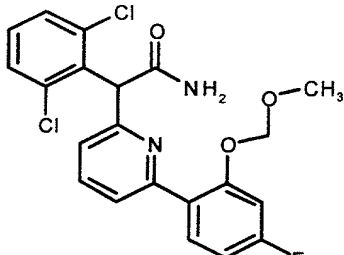
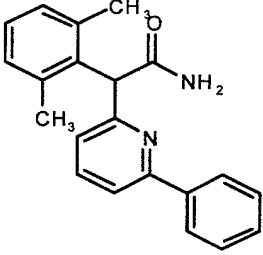
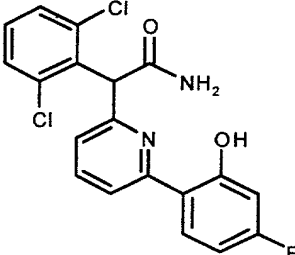
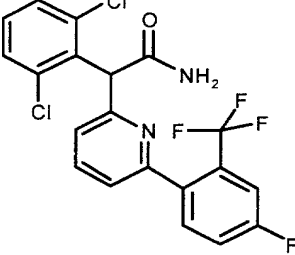
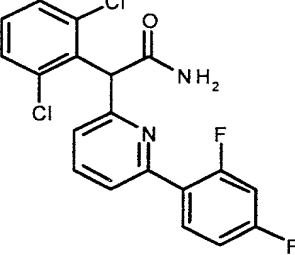
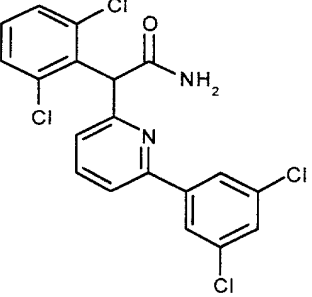
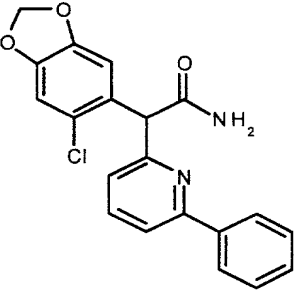
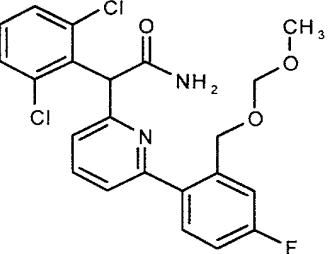
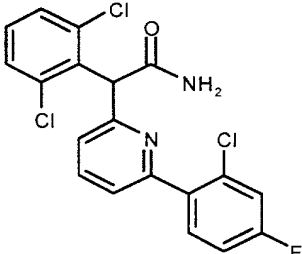
| cpd # | structure | cpd # | structure |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 337   |           | 346   |           |
| 338   |           | 347   |           |
| 339   |           | 348   |           |
| 340   |           | 349   |           |
| 341   |           | 350   |           |
| 342   |           | 351   |           |

| cpd # | structure | cpd # | structure |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 343   |           | 352   |           |
| 344   |           | 353   |           |
| 345   |           | 354   |           |
| 355   |           | 364   |           |

| cpd # | structure | cpd # | structure |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 356   |           | 365   |           |
| 357   |           | 366   |           |
| 358   |           | 367   |           |
| 359   |           | 368   |           |
| 360   |           | 369   |           |

| cpd # | structure | cpd # | structure |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 361   |           | 370   |           |
| 362   |           | 371   |           |
| 363   |           | 372   |           |
| 373   |           | 382   |           |
| 374   |           | 383   |           |

| cpd # | structure   | cpd # | structure  |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 375   |    | 384   |    |
| 376   |    | 385   |    |
| 377   |   | 386   |   |
| 378   |  | 387   |  |
| 379   |  | 388   |  |

| cpd # | structure   | cpd # | structure  |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 380   |    | 389   |    |
| 381   |    | 390   |    |
| 391   |   | 396   |   |
| 392   |  | 397   |  |
| 393   |  | 398   |  |

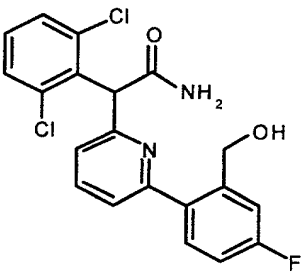
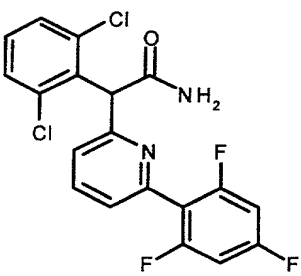
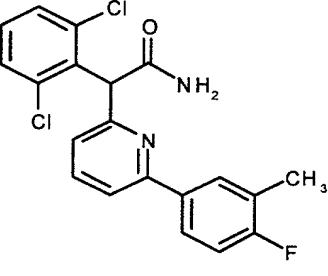
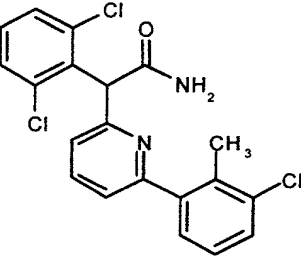
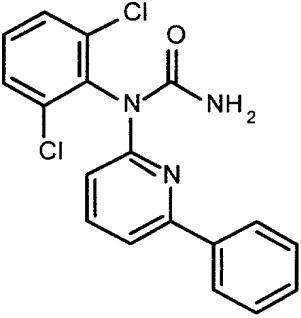
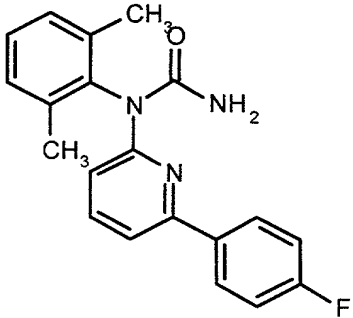
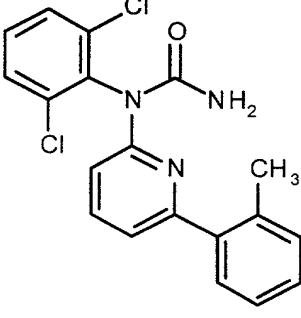
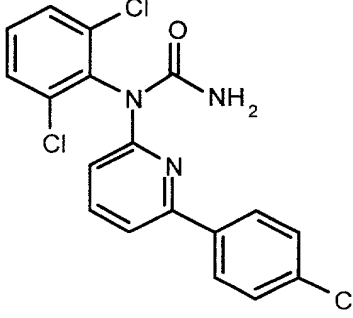
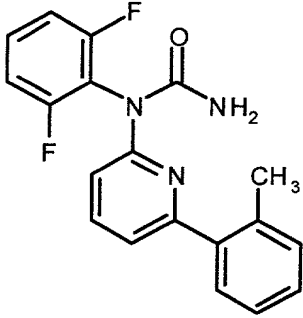
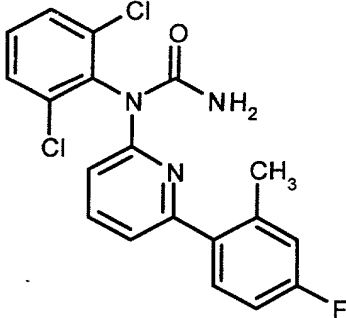
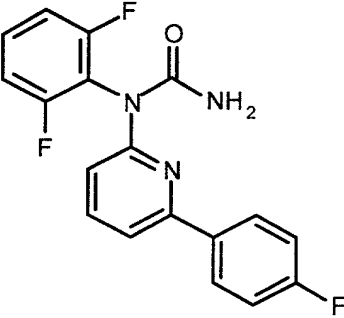
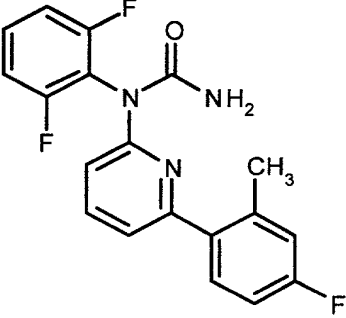
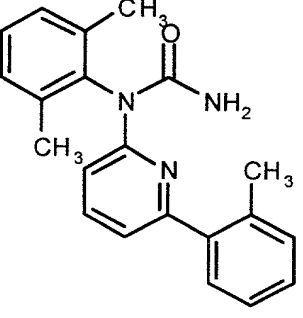
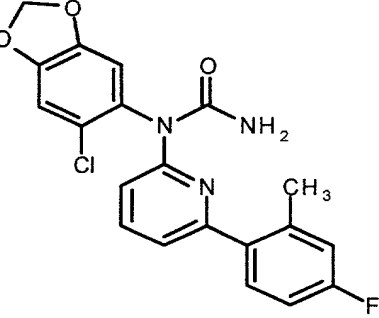
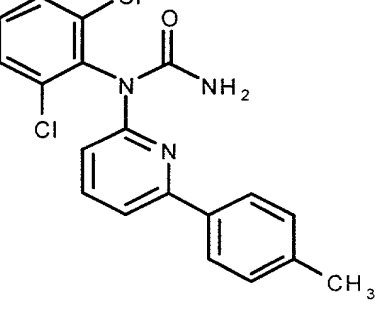
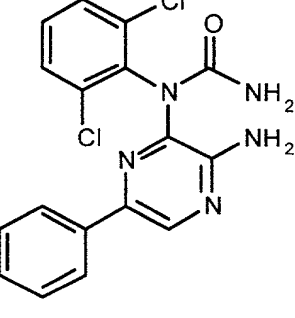
| cpd # | structure   | cpd # | structure  |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 394   |  | 399   |  |
| 395   |  | 1301  |  |

Table 5. Compound Ih Inhibitors.

| cpd # | structure   | cpd # | structure  |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 401   |  | 407   |  |
| 402   |  | 408   |  |

| cpd # | structure   | cpd # | structure  |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 403   |    | 409   |    |
| 404   |    | 410   |    |
| 405   |  | 411   |  |
| 406   |  | 412   |  |



The activity of the p38 inhibitors of this invention may be assayed by *in vitro*, *in vivo* or in a cell line. *In vitro* assays include assays that determine inhibition of either the kinase activity or ATPase activity of activated p38. Alternate *in vitro* assays quantitate the ability of the inhibitor to bind to p38 and may be measured either by radiolabelling the inhibitor prior to binding, isolating the inhibitor/p38 complex and determining the amount of radiolabel bound, or by running a competition experiment where new inhibitors are incubated with p38 bound to known radioligands.

Cell culture assays of the inhibitory effect of the compounds of this invention may determine the amounts of TNF, IL-1, IL-6 or IL-8 produced in whole blood or cell fractions thereof in cells treated with inhibitor as compared to cells treated with negative controls. Level of these cytokines may be determined through the use of commercially available ELISAs.

An *in vivo* assay useful for determining the inhibitory activity of the p38 inhibitors of this invention are the suppression of hind paw edema in rats with *Mycobacterium butyricum*-induced adjuvant arthritis. This is described in J.C. Boehm et al., J. Med. Chem., 39, pp. 3929-37 (1996), the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference. The p38 inhibitors of this invention may also be assayed in animal models of arthritis, bone resorption, endotoxin shock and immune function, as described in A. M. Badger et al., J. Pharmacol. Experimental Therapeutics, 279, pp. 1453-61 (1996), the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference.

The p38 inhibitors or pharmaceutical salts thereof may be formulated into pharmaceutical compositions for administration to animals or humans. These pharmaceutical compositions, which comprise and  
5 amount of p38 inhibitor effective to treat or prevent a p38-mediated condition and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, are another embodiment of the present invention.

The term "p38-mediated condition", as used herein means any disease or other deleterious condition  
10 in which p38 is known to play a role. This includes, conditions which are known to be caused by IL-1, TNF, IL-6 or IL-8 overproduction. Such conditions include, without limitation, inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, destructive bone disorders, proliferative  
15 disorders, infectious diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, allergies, reperfusion/ischemia in stroke, heart attacks, angiogenic disorders, organ hypoxia, vascular hyperplasia, cardiac hypertrophy, thrombin-induced platelet aggregation, and conditions associated  
20 with prostaglandin endoperoxidase synthase-2.

Inflammatory diseases which may be treated or prevented include, but are not limited to acute pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis, asthma, allergies, and adult respiratory distress syndrome.  
25 Autoimmune diseases which may be treated or prevented include, but are not limited to, glomerulonephritis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, chronic thyroiditis, Graves' disease, autoimmune gastritis, diabetes, autoimmune hemolytic  
30 anemia, autoimmune neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, atopic dermatitis, chronic active hepatitis, myasthenia gravis, multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease,

ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, psoriasis, or graft vs. host disease.

Destructive bone disorders which may be treated or prevented include, but are not limited to,  
5 osteoporosis, osteoarthritis and multiple myeloma-related bone disorder.

Proliferative diseases which may be treated or prevented include, but are not limited to, acute myelogenous leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia,  
10 metastatic melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and multiple myeloma.

Angiogenic disorders which may be treated or prevented include solid tumors, ocular neovascularization, infantile haemangiomas.

15 Infectious diseases which may be treated or prevented include, but are not limited to, sepsis, septic shock, and Shigellosis.

Viral diseases which may be treated or prevented include, but are not limited to, acute  
20 hepatitis infection (including hepatitis A, hepatitis B and hepatitis C), HIV infection and CMV retinitis.

Neurodegenerative diseases which may be treated or prevented by the compounds of this invention include, but are not limited to, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's  
25 disease, cerebral ischemias or neurodegenerative disease caused by traumatic injury.

"p38-mediated conditions" also include ischemia/reperfusion in stroke, heart attacks, myocardial ischemia, organ hypoxia, vascular hyperplasia, cardiac  
30 hypertrophy, and thrombin-induced platelet aggregation.

In addition, p38 inhibitors in this invention are also capable of inhibiting the expression of

inducible pro-inflammatory proteins such as prostaglandin  
endoperoxide synthase-2 (PGHS-2), also referred to as  
cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2). Therefore, other "p38-mediated  
conditions" are edema, analgesia, fever and pain, such as  
5 neuromuscular pain, headache, cancer pain, dental pain  
and arthritis pain.

The diseases that may be treated or prevented  
by the p38 inhibitors of this invention may also be  
conveniently grouped by the cytokine (IL-1, TNF, IL-6,  
10 IL-8) that is believed to be responsible for the disease.

Thus, an IL-1-mediated disease or condition  
includes rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, stroke,  
endotoxemia and/or toxic shock syndrome, inflammatory  
reaction induced by endotoxin, inflammatory bowel  
15 disease, tuberculosis, atherosclerosis, muscle  
degeneration, cachexia, psoriatic arthritis, Reiter's  
syndrome, gout, traumatic arthritis, rubella arthritis,  
acute synovitis, diabetes, pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell disease and  
Alzheimer's disease.

20 TNF-mediated disease or condition includes,  
rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid spondylitis,  
osteoarthritis, gouty arthritis and other arthritic  
conditions, sepsis, septic shock, endotoxic shock, gram  
negative sepsis, toxic shock syndrome, adult respiratory  
25 distress syndrome, cerebral malaria, chronic pulmonary  
inflammatory disease, silicosis, pulmonary sarcoisosis,  
bone resorption diseases, reperfusion injury, graft vs.  
host reaction, allograft rejections, fever and myalgias  
due to infection, cachexia secondary to infection, AIDS,  
30 ARC or malignancy, keloid formation, scar tissue  
formation, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis or  
pyresis. TNF-mediated diseases also include viral

infections, such as HIV, CMV, influenza and herpes; and  
veterinary viral infections, such as lentivirus  
infections, including, but not limited to equine  
infectious anemia virus, caprine arthritis virus, visna  
5 virus or maedi virus; or retrovirus infections, including  
feline immunodeficiency virus, bovine immunodeficiency  
virus, or canine immunodeficiency virus.

IL-8 mediated disease or condition includes  
diseases characterized by massive neutrophil  
10 infiltration, such as psoriasis, inflammatory bowel  
disease, asthma, cardiac and renal reperfusion injury,  
adult respiratory distress syndrome, thrombosis and  
glomerulonephritis.

In addition, the compounds of this invention  
15 may be used topically to treat or prevent conditions  
caused or exacerbated by IL-1 or TNF. Such conditions  
include inflamed joints, eczema, psoriasis, inflammatory  
skin conditions such as sunburn, inflammatory eye  
conditions such as conjunctivitis, pyresis, pain and  
20 other conditions associated with inflammation.

In addition to the compounds of this invention,  
pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of  
this invention may also be employed in compositions to  
treat or prevent the above-identified disorders.

25 Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the  
compounds of this invention include those derived from  
pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic and organic acids  
and bases. Examples of suitable acid salts include  
acetate, adipate, alginate, aspartate, benzoate,  
30 benzenesulfonate, bisulfate, butyrate, citrate,  
camphorate, camphorsulfonate, cyclopentanepropionate,  
digluconate, dodecylsulfate, ethanesulfonate, formate,

fumarate, glucoheptanoate, glycerophosphate, glycolate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonate, lactate, maleate, malonate, methanesulfonate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, nicotinate, nitrate, oxalate, palmoate, pectinate, persulfate, 3-phenylpropionate, phosphate, picrate, pivalate, propionate, salicylate, succinate, sulfate, tartrate, thiocyanate, tosylate and undecanoate. Other acids, such as oxalic, while not in themselves pharmaceutically acceptable, may be employed in the preparation of salts useful as intermediates in obtaining the compounds of the invention and their pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts. Salts derived from appropriate bases include alkali metal (e.g., sodium and potassium), alkaline earth metal (e.g., magnesium), ammonium and N-(C1-4 alkyl)4+ salts. This invention also envisions the quaternization of any basic nitrogen-containing groups of the compounds disclosed herein. Water or oil-soluble or dispersible products may be obtained by such quaternization.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers that may be used in these pharmaceutical compositions include, but are not limited to, ion exchangers, alumina, aluminum stearate, lecithin, serum proteins, such as human serum albumin, buffer substances such as phosphates, glycine, sorbic acid, potassium sorbate, partial glyceride mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty acids, water, salts or electrolytes, such as protamine sulfate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphate, sodium chloride, zinc salts, colloidal silica, magnesium trisilicate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, cellulose-based substances, polyethylene glycol, sodium

carboxymethylcellulose, polyacrylates, waxes,  
polyethylene-polyoxypropylene-block polymers,  
polyethylene glycol and wool fat.

The compositions of the present invention may  
5 be administered orally, parenterally, by inhalation  
spray, topically, rectally, nasally, buccally, vaginally  
or via an implanted reservoir. The term "parenteral" as  
used herein includes subcutaneous, intravenous,  
intramuscular, intra-articular, intra-synovial,  
10 intrasternal, intrathecal, intrahepatic, intralesional  
and intracranial injection or infusion techniques.  
Preferably, the compositions are administered orally,  
intraperitoneally or intravenously.

Sterile injectable forms of the compositions of  
15 this invention may be aqueous or oleaginous suspension.  
These suspensions may be formulated according to  
techniques known in the art using suitable dispersing or  
wetting agents and suspending agents. The sterile  
injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable  
20 solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally-  
acceptable diluent or solvent, for example as a solution  
in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and  
solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's  
solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In  
25 addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed  
as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose, any  
bland fixed oil may be employed including synthetic mono-  
or di-glycerides. Fatty acids, such as oleic acid and  
its glyceride derivatives are useful in the preparation  
30 of injectables, as are natural pharmaceutically-  
acceptable oils, such as olive oil or castor oil,  
especially in their polyoxyethylated versions. These oil

solutions or suspensions may also contain a long-chain alcohol diluent or dispersant, such as carboxymethyl cellulose or similar dispersing agents which are commonly used in the formulation of pharmaceutically acceptable dosage forms including emulsions and suspensions. Other commonly used surfactants, such as Tweens, Spans and other emulsifying agents or bioavailability enhancers which are commonly used in the manufacture of pharmaceutically acceptable solid, liquid, or other dosage forms may also be used for the purposes of formulation.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be orally administered in any orally acceptable dosage form including, but not limited to, capsules, tablets, aqueous suspensions or solutions. In the case of tablets for oral use, carriers which are commonly used include lactose and corn starch. Lubricating agents, such as magnesium stearate, are also typically added. For oral administration in a capsule form, useful diluents include lactose and dried corn starch. When aqueous suspensions are required for oral use, the active ingredient is combined with emulsifying and suspending agents. If desired, certain sweetening, flavoring or coloring agents may also be added.

Alternatively, the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be administered in the form of suppositories for rectal administration. These can be prepared by mixing the agent with a suitable non-irritating excipient which is solid at room temperature but liquid at rectal temperature and therefore will melt in the rectum to release the drug. Such materials include cocoa butter, beeswax and polyethylene glycols.



The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may also be administered topically, especially when the target of treatment includes areas or organs readily accessible by topical application, including  
5 diseases of the eye, the skin, or the lower intestinal tract. Suitable topical formulations are readily prepared for each of these areas or organs.

Topical application for the lower intestinal tract can be effected in a rectal suppository formulation  
10 (see above) or in a suitable enema formulation. Topically-transdermal patches may also be used.

For topical applications, the pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated in a suitable ointment containing the active component suspended or dissolved in  
15 one or more carriers. Carriers for topical administration of the compounds of this invention include, but are not limited to, mineral oil, liquid petrolatum, white petrolatum, propylene glycol, polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene compound, emulsifying  
20 wax and water. Alternatively, the pharmaceutical compositions can be formulated in a suitable lotion or cream containing the active components suspended or dissolved in one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Suitable carriers include, but are not limited  
25 to, mineral oil, sorbitan monostearate, polysorbate 60, cetyl esters wax, cetearyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, benzyl alcohol and water.

For ophthalmic use, the pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated as micronized suspensions  
30 in isotonic, pH adjusted sterile saline, or, preferably, as solutions in isotonic, pH adjusted sterile saline, either with or without a preservative such as

benzylalkonium chloride. Alternatively, for ophthalmic uses, the pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated in an ointment such as petrolatum.

5 The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may also be administered by nasal aerosol or inhalation. Such compositions are prepared according to techniques well-known in the art of pharmaceutical formulation and may be prepared as solutions in saline, employing benzyl alcohol or other suitable preservatives,  
10 absorption promoters to enhance bioavailability, fluorocarbons, and/or other conventional solubilizing or dispersing agents.

The amount of p38 inhibitor that may be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single  
15 dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated, the particular mode of administration. Preferably, the compositions should be formulated so that a dosage of between 0.01 - 100 mg/kg body weight/day of the inhibitor can be administered to a patient receiving these  
20 compositions.

It should also be understood that a specific dosage and treatment regimen for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors, including the activity of the specific compound employed, the age, body  
25 weight, general health, sex, diet, time of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination, and the judgment of the treating physician and the severity of the particular disease being treated. The amount of inhibitor will also depend upon the particular compound  
30 in the composition.

According to another embodiment, the invention provides methods for treating or preventing a p38-

mediated condition comprising the step of administering to a patient one of the above-described pharmaceutical compositions. The term "patient", as used herein, means an animal, preferably a human.

5                    Preferably, that method is used to treat or prevent a condition selected from inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, destructive bone disorders, proliferative disorders, infectious diseases, degenerative diseases, allergies, reperfusion/ischemia in  
10 stroke, heart attacks, angiogenic disorders, organ hypoxia, vascular hyperplasia, cardiac hypertrophy, and thrombin-induced platelet aggregation.

                  According to another embodiment, the inhibitors of this invention are used to treat or prevent an IL-1,  
15 IL-6, IL-8 or TNF-mediated disease or condition. Such conditions are described above.

                  Depending upon the particular p38-mediated condition to be treated or prevented, additional drugs, which are normally administered to treat or prevent that  
20 condition may be administered together with the inhibitors of this invention. For example, chemotherapeutic agents or other anti-proliferative agents may be combined with the p38 inhibitors of this invention to treat proliferative diseases.

25                    Those additional agents may be administered separately, as part of a multiple dosage regimen, from the p38 inhibitor-containing composition. Alternatively, those agents may be part of a single dosage form, mixed together with the p38 inhibitor in a single composition.

30                    In order that the invention described herein may be more fully understood, the following examples are set forth. It should be understood that these examples

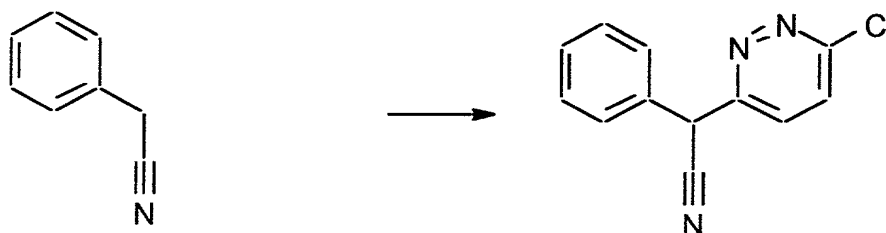
are for illustrative purposes only and are not to be construed as limiting this invention in any manner.

EXAMPLE 1

Synthesis of p38 Inhibitor Compound 1

Examples of the synthesis of several compounds of formula Ia are set forth in the following 4 examples.

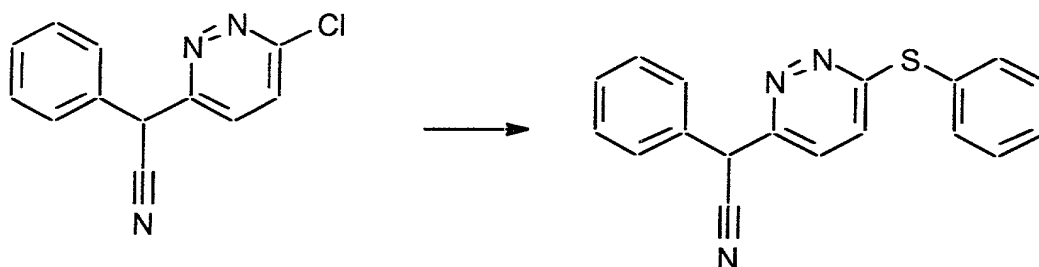
A.



To a slurry of sodium amide, 90% (1.17 g. , 30 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) we added a solution of benzyl cyanide (2.92 g., 25.0 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. To the reaction mixture we added a solution of 3,6-dichloropyridazine (3.70 g., 25.0 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (10 ml). After stirring for 30 minutes, the reaction mixture was diluted with an aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The reaction mixture was then extracted with ethyl acetate. The layers were separated and the organic was washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo.

The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (eluant: 30% ethyl acetate in n-hexane) to give 3.71 g. (16.20 mmol ~ 54%) of product as a white solid.

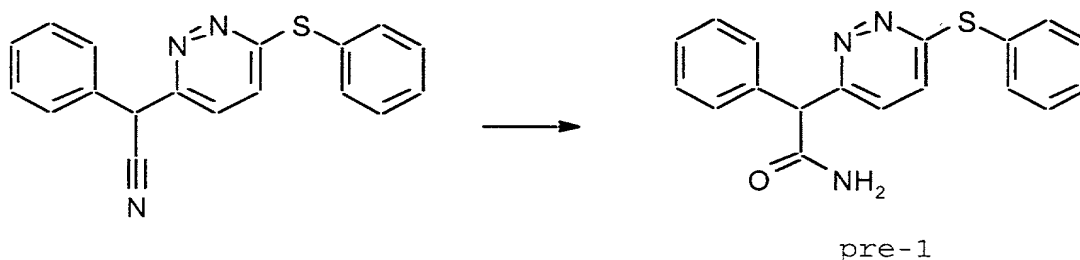
B.



To a slurry of sodium hydride, 95% (0.14 g., 6.0 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) we added thiophenol (0.66g, 6.0 ml.) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then stirred for 10 minutes. To the reaction mixture we added a solution of the product from step A., above (1.31 g., 5.72 mmol) in absolute ethanol (20 ml.). The reaction mixture was then brought to reflux and stirred there for one hour. The cool reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with a 1N sodium hydroxide solution (10 ml), then extracted with methylene chloride. The organic phase was washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo.

The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (eluant : 20 % ethyl acetate in n-hexane) to give 0.66g. (2.19 mmol ~ 40% ) of product as a white solid.

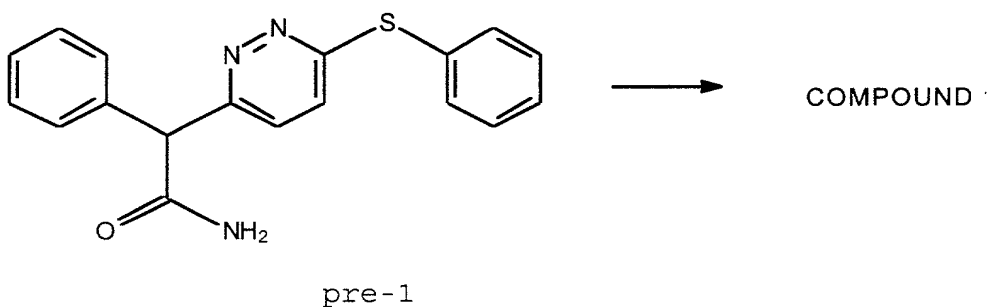
C.



A mixture of the product from step B. (0.17 g., 0.69 mmol) and concentrated sulfuric acid (5 ml) was

heated to 100°C for one hour. The solution was cooled and adjusted to pH 8 with a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The reaction mixture was extracted with methylene chloride. The organic layer was washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to give 0.22 g. (0.69 mmol ~ 100%) of compound pre-1 as an orange oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD3OD) δ 7.7 (d), 7.5 (d), 7.4 (m), 7.3 - 7.2 (m).

D.

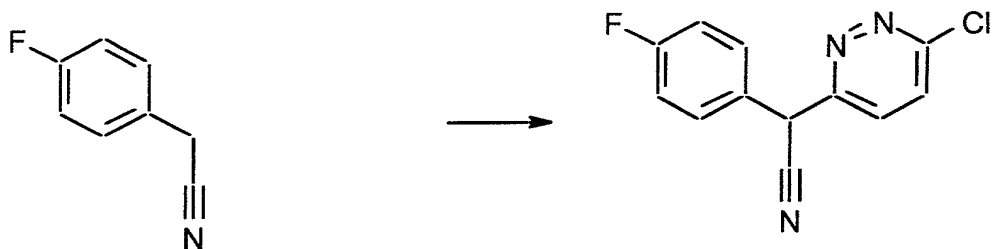


A solution of pre-1 from step C. (0.22 g., 0.69 mmol) and N,N-dimethylformamide dimethylacetal (0.18 g., 1.5 mmol) in toluene (5 ml) was heated at 100°C for one hour. Upon cooling, the resulting solid was filtered and dissolved in warm ethyl acetate. The product was precipitated with the dropwise addition of diethyl ether. The product was then filtered and washed with diethyl ether to give 0.038 g. of compound 1 (which is depicted in Table 1) as a yellow solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) δ 8.63 (s), 7.63 - 7.21 (m), 6.44 (d).

EXAMPLE 2

Synthesis of p38 Inhibitor Compound 2

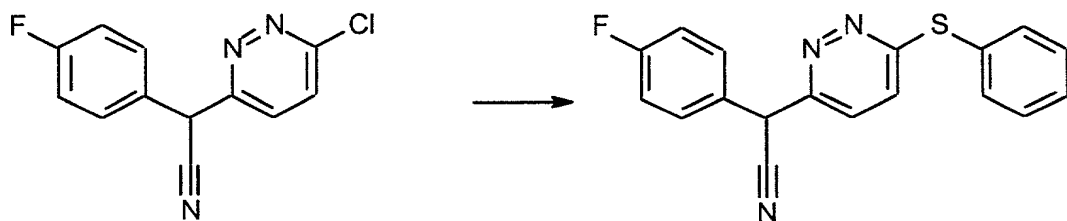
A.



5

The first intermediate depicted above was prepared in a similar manner as in Example 1A, using 4-fluorophenylacetonitrile, to afford 1.4 g (5.7 mmol, ~15%) of product.

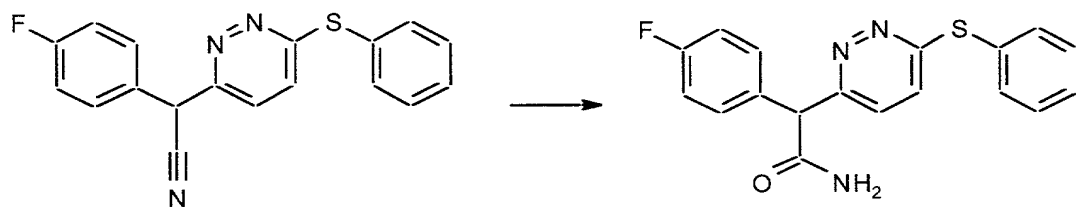
B.



10

The above intermediate was prepared in a similar manner as in Example 1B. This afforded 0.49 g (1.5 mmol, 56%) of product.

C.



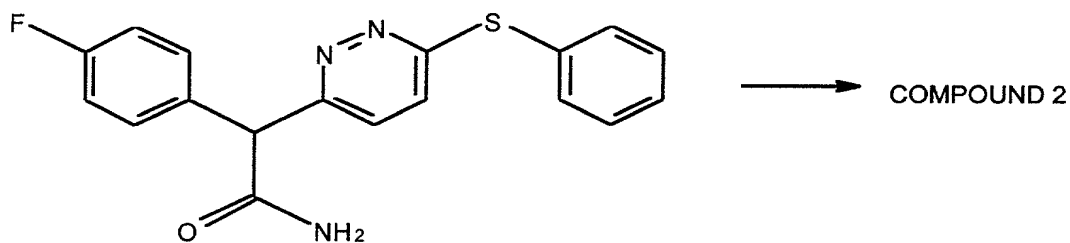
15

pre-2

The above intermediate was prepared in a similar manner as Example 1C. This afforded .10 g (0.29 mmol, 45%) of compound pre-2. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) d

7.65 - 7.48 (m), 7.47 - 7.30 (m), 7.29 - 7.11 (m), 7.06 - 6.91 (m), 5.85 (s, br).

D.



5

pre-2

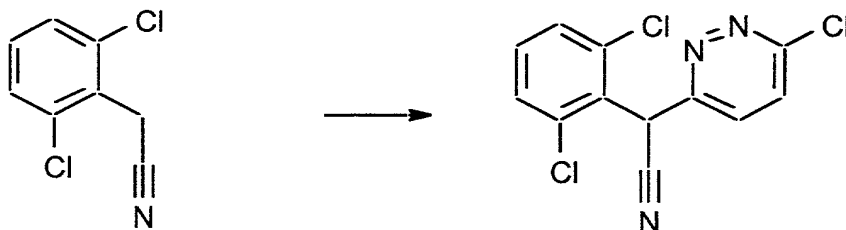
Compound 2 (which is depicted in Table 1) was prepared from pre-2 in a similar manner as in Example 1D. This afforded 0.066 g of product. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.60 (s), 7.62 - 7.03 (m), 6.44 (d)).

10

### EXAMPLE 3

#### Synthesis of p38 Inhibitor Compound 6

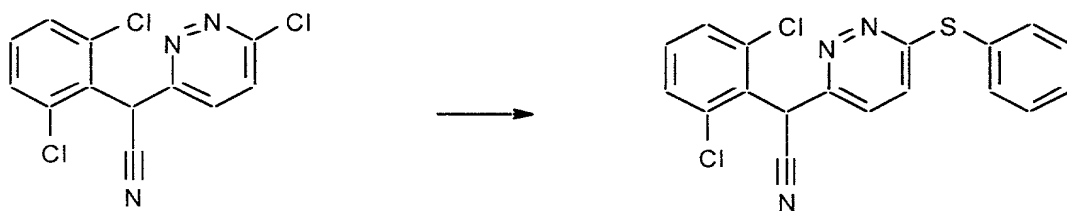
A.



The first intermediate in the preparation of compound 6 was prepared in a manner similar to that described in Example 1A, using 2,6-dichlorophenylacetonitrile, to afford 2.49 g (8.38, 28%) of product.

15

B.



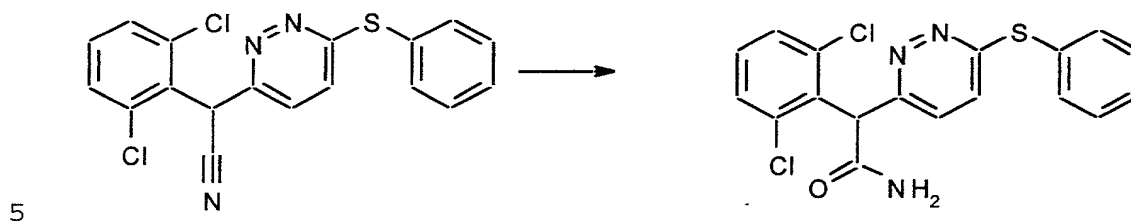
20

The next step in the synthesis of compound 6



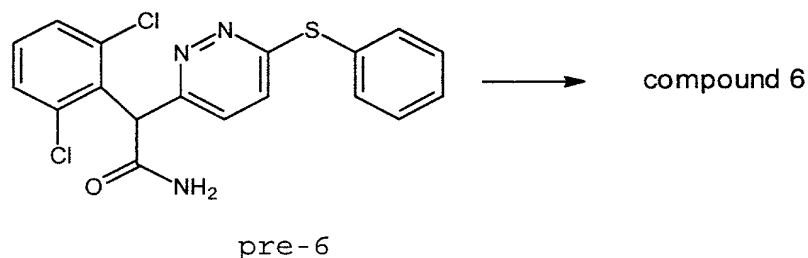
was carried out in a similar manner as described in Example 1B. This afforded 2.82 g (7.6 mmol, 91%) of product.

C.



The final intermediate, pre-6, was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1C. This afforded 0.89 g (2.3 mmol, 85%) of product. <sup>1</sup>H NMR ( 500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) d 7.5 - 7.4 (dd), 7.4 (m), 7.3 (d), 7.2 (m), 7.05 (d).

D.

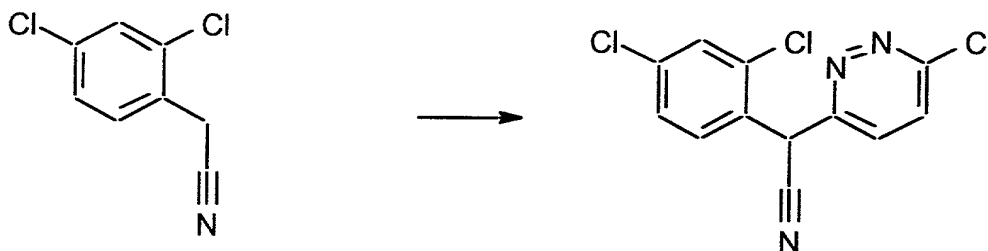


The final step in the synthesis of compound 6 (which is depicted in Table 1) was carried out as described in Example 1D. This afforded 0.06 g of product. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) d 8.69 (s), 7.65 - 7.59 (d), 7.58 - 7.36 (m), 7.32 - 7.22 (m), 6.79 (d), 6.53 (d).

EXAMPLE 4

Preparation of p38 Inhibitor Compound 5

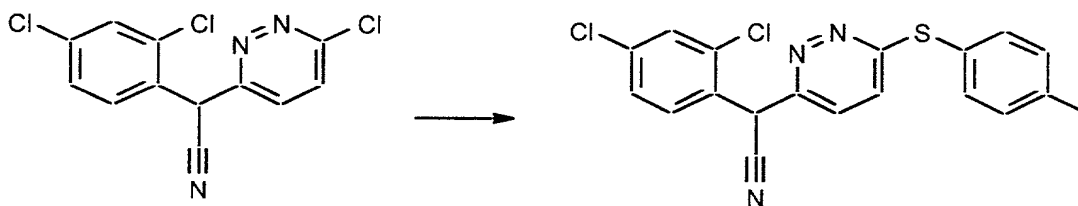
A.



5

The first intermediate in the synthesis of compound 5 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1A, using 2,4-dichlorophenylacetonitrile, to afford 3.67 g (12.36 mmol, 49%) of product.

B.

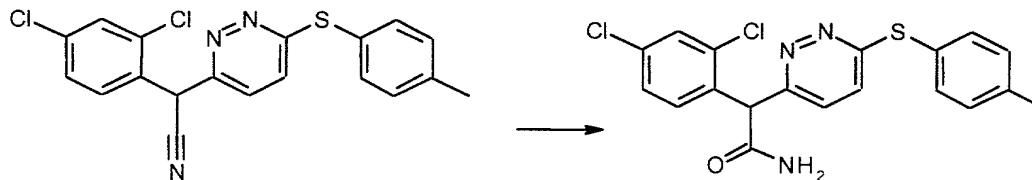


10

The second intermediate was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1B. This afforded 3.82 g (9.92 mmol, 92%) of product.

15

C.



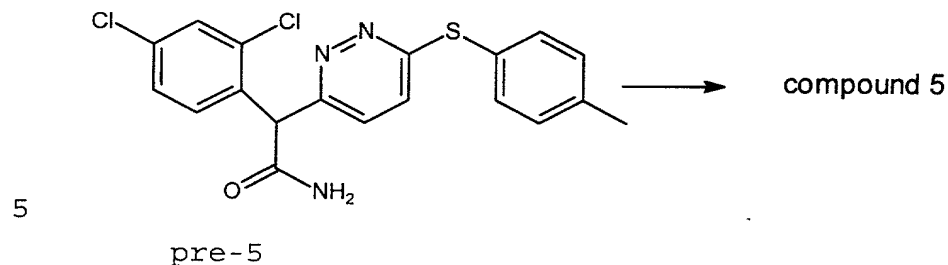
pre-5

The final intermediate, pre-5, was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1C. This afforded 0.10 g (0.24 mmol, 92 %) of product. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500

20

MHz, CD3OD) d 7.9 (d), 7.7 (d), 7.6 - 7.5 (dd), 7.4 - 7.3 (m), 2.4 (s).

D.



10 The final step in the preparation of compound 5 (which is depicted in Table 1) was carried out in a similar manner as described in Example 1D. This afforded 0.06 g of product. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) d 8.64 (s), 7.51 - 7.42 (m), 7.32 - 7.21 (m), 6.85 (d), 6.51 (d), 2.42 (s).

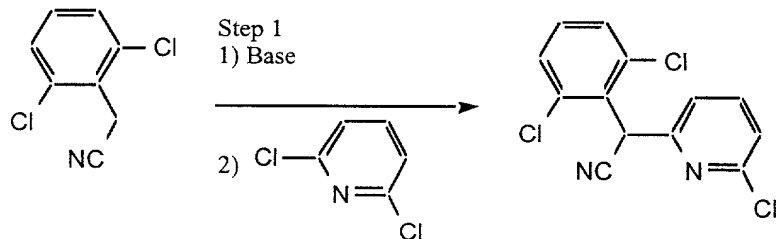
15 Other compounds of formula Ia of this invention may be synthesized in a similar manner using the appropriate starting materials.

### EXAMPLE 5

#### Preparation of A p38 Inhibitor Compound of Formula Ib

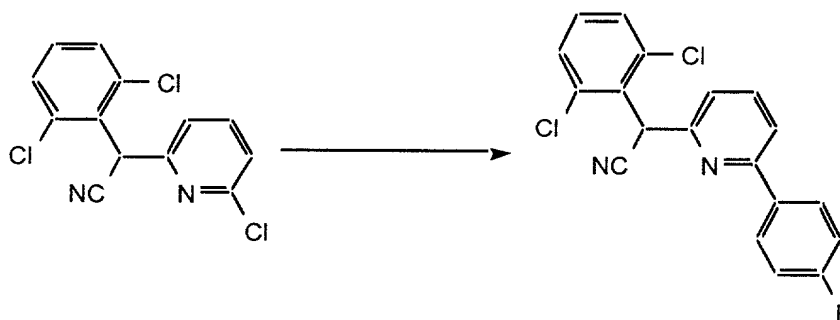
20 An example of the synthesis of a p38 inhibitor of this invention of the formula Ib is presented below.

A.



To a slurry of sodium amide, 90% (1.1 eq) in dry tetrahydrofuran was added a solution of 2,6-dichlorobenzyl cyanide (1.0 eq) in dry tetrahydrofuran at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. To the reaction mixture was added a solution of 2,6-dichloropyridine (1 eq) in dry tetrahydrofuran. The reaction was monitored by TLC and, when completed the reaction mixture was diluted with an aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The reaction mixture was then extracted with ethyl acetate. The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel to yield pure product.

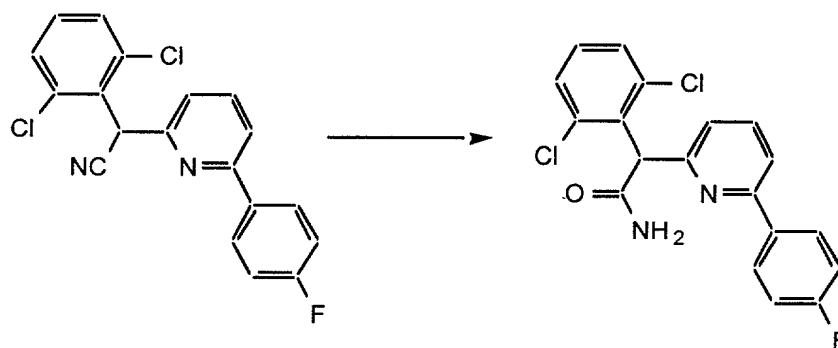
B.



To a solution of 4-fluoro-bromobenzene (1 eq) in dry tetrahydrofuran at -78°C was added t-butyllithium (2 eq, solution in hexanes). The reaction mixture was then stirred for 30 minutes. To the reaction mixture was added a solution of the product from Step A (1 eq) in dry THF. The reaction mixture was then monitored and slowly brought to room temperature. The reaction mixture was quenched with water then extracted with methylene chloride. The organic phase was washed with water,

brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel to yield the product.

C.



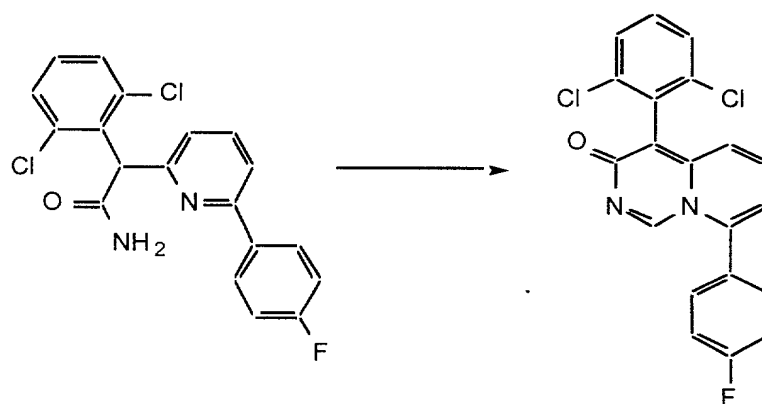
5

A mixture of the product step B and concentrated sulfuric acid was heated to 100° C for one hour. The solution was cooled and adjusted to pH 8 with a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The reaction mixture was extracted with methylene chloride. The organic layer was washed with water, brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to give product. The final product was purified by silica gel flash chromatography

10

15

D.



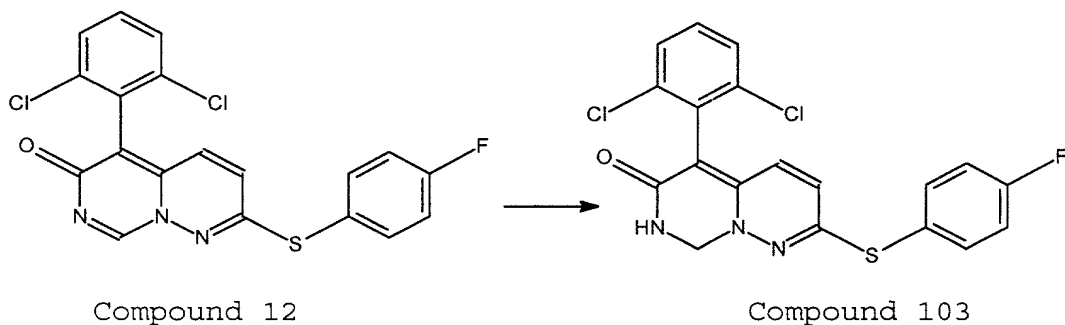
p38 Inhibitor Compound

A solution of the product Step C (1 eq) and N,N-Dimethylformamide dimethylacetal (2 eq) in toluene is heated at 100° C for one hour. Upon cooling, the resulting mixture is filtered and dissolved in warm ethyl acetate. The product is precipitated with the dropwise addition of diethyl ether. The product is then filtered and washed with diethyl ether to give a p38 inhibitor of formula Ib. The final product is further purified by silica gel chromatography.

Other compounds of formula Ib of this invention may be synthesized in a similar manner using the appropriate starting materials.

#### EXAMPLE 6

##### Synthesis of p38 Inhibitor Compound 103



This example sets forth a typical synthesis of a compound of formula Ic.

The p38 inhibitor compound 12 is prepared essentially as set forth for in Example 4, except that 4-fluorothiophenyl is utilized in step B.

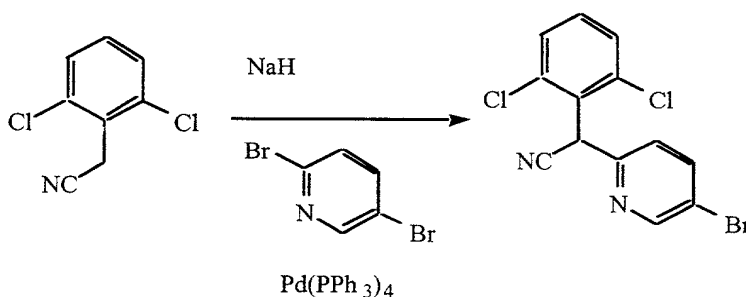
B.

Compound 12 was dissolved in dry THF (5 ml) at room temperature. To this solution we added diisobutylaluminum hydride (1M solution in toluene, 5 ml, 5 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction mix was then diluted with ethyl acetate and quenched by the addition of Rochelle salt. The layers were separated and the organic layer was isolated, washed with water, washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and filtered to yield crude compound 103. The crude product was chromatographed on silica gel eluting with 2% methanol in methylene chloride. Pure compound 103 was thus obtained (210 mg, 50 % yield): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500Mhz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 7.51 (m, 1H), 7.38 (d, 2H), 7.20 (t, 2H), 7.08 (t, 2H), 6.70 (broad s, 1H), 6.30 (dd, 2H), 5.20 (s, 2H).

#### EXAMPLE 7

##### Synthesis of p38 Inhibitor Compound 201

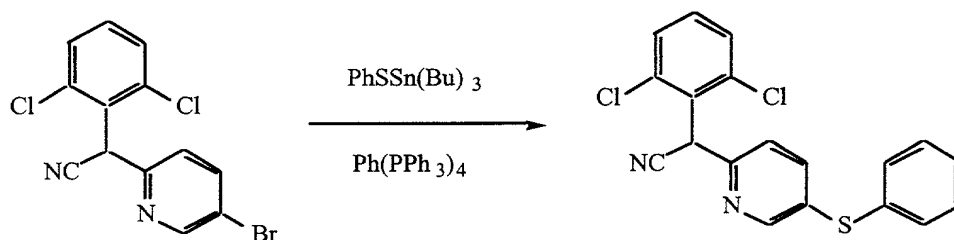
A.



The starting nitrile shown above (5.9 g, 31.8 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (20 ml) at room temperature. Sodium hydride (763 mg, 31.8 mmol) was then added, resulting in a bright yellow-colored solution. After 15 minutes a solution of 2,5 dibromopyridine (5.0 gr., 21.1 mmol) in DMF (10 ml) was added followed by Palladium

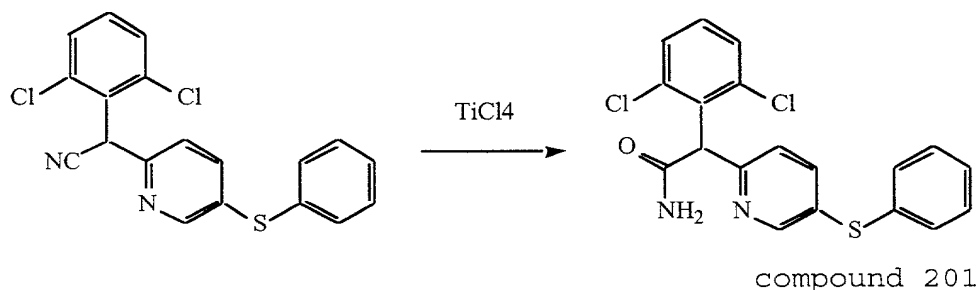
tetrakis (triphenylphosphine) (3 mmol). The solution was then refluxed for 3 hrs. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was then isolated, washed with water and then with  
 5 brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and evaporated in vacuo to a crude oil. Flash column chromatography eluting with 10% ethyl acetate in hexane afforded product (5.8 g, 84%) as an off white solid.

B.



The bromide produced in step A (194.8 mg, 0.57 mmol) was dissolved in xylene (15ml). To this solution we added thiophenylstannane (200  $\mu$ l, 587 mmol) and palladium tetrakis (triphenylphosphine) (25 mg). The  
 15 solution was refluxed overnight, cooled, filtered and evaporated in vacuo. The crude product was chromatographed on silica gel, eluting with methylene chloride, to yield pure product (152 mg, 72%) as a yellow oil.

C.



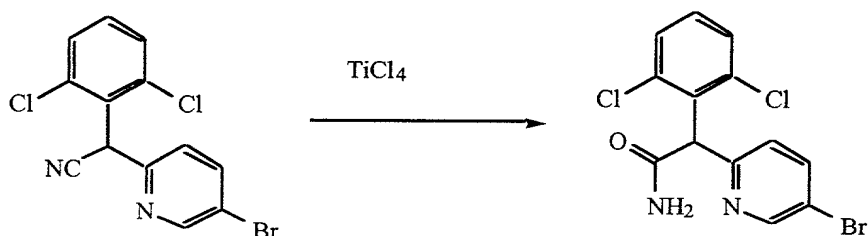


The nitrile produced in step B (1.2 g, 3.37 mmol) was dissolved in glacial acetic acid (30 ml). To this solution we added water (120  $\mu$ l, 6.67 mmol) followed by titanium tetrachloride (760  $\mu$ l, 6.91 mmol), which  
5 resulted in an exotherm. The solution was then refluxed for two hours, cooled and poured into 1N HCl. The aqueous layer was extracted with methylene chloride. The organic layer was backwashed with 1N NaOH, dried over magnesium sulfate and filtered over a plug of silica gel.  
10 The plug was first eluted with methylene chloride to remove unreacted starting materials, and then with ethyl acetate to yield compound 201. The ethyl acetate was evaporated to yield pure compound 201 (1.0 g, 77%).

#### EXAMPLE 8

##### Synthesis of p38 Inhibitor Compound 110

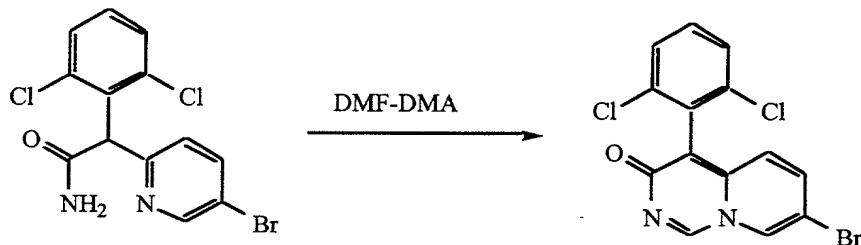
A.



The starting nitrile (3.76 g, 11.1 mmol) was first dissolved in glacial acetic acid (20 ml). To this  
20 solution we added titanium tetrachloride (22.2 mmol) and water (22.2 mmol) and heated the solution to reflux for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then cooled and diluted in water/ethyl acetate. The organic layer was then isolated, washed with brine and dried over magnesium  
25 sulfate. The organic layer was then filtered and evaporated in vacuo. The resulting crude product was chromatographed on silica gel eluting with 5% methanol in

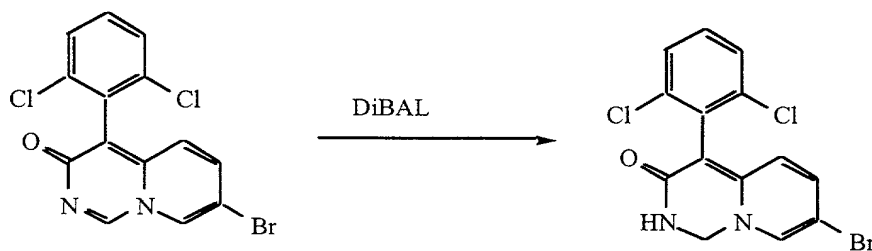
methylene chloride to afford pure product as a yellow foam (2.77 g, 70%)

B.



5 The amide produced in step A (1.54 g, 4.3 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (20 ml). We then added N,N-dimethylformamide dimethylacetal (1.53 g, 12.9 mmol), heated the resulting solution for 10 minutes then allowed it to cool to room temperature. The reaction was then  
10 evaporated in vacuo and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel eluting with 2-5% methanol in methylene chloride. The recovered material was then dissolved in hot ethyl acetate. The solution was allowed to cool resulting in the crystallization of pure product as a  
15 yellow solid (600 mg, 40%). Additional material (~800 mg) was available from the mother liquor.

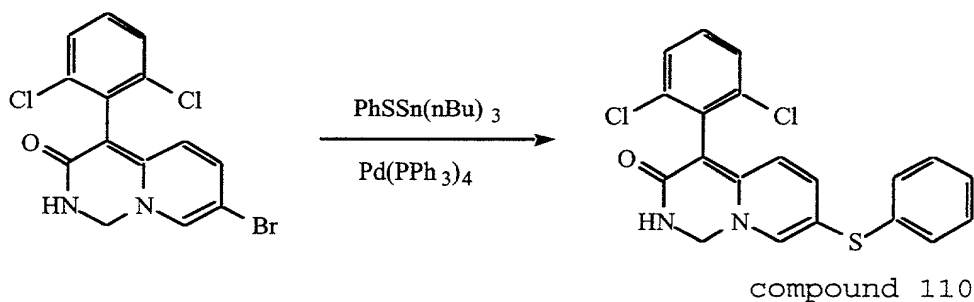
C.



20 The bromide from step B (369 mg, 1 mmol) was dissolved in THF (10 ml). We then added Diisobutylaluminum hydride (1.0M solution, 4 mmol), stirred the reaction at room temperature for 10 minutes,

and then quenched the reaction with methanol (1 ml). A saturated solution of Rochelle salts was then added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was isolated, dried over magnesium sulfate, evaporated and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel eluting with 1-3% methanol in methylene chloride to afford a bright orange solid (85 mg, 23% yield).

D.

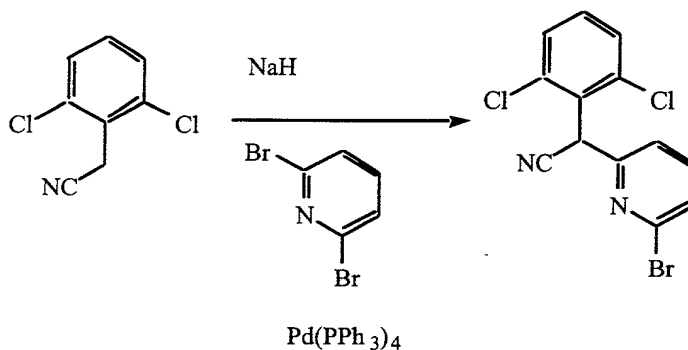


The bromide produced in step C (35.2 mg, 0.1 mmol) was dissolved in xylene (12 ml). To this solution we added thiophenol (0.19 mmol) followed by tributyltin methoxide (0.19 mmol). The resulting solution was heated to reflux for 10 minutes, followed by the addition of palladium tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) (0.020 mmol). The reaction was heated and monitored for the disappearance of the bromide starting material. The reaction was then cooled to room temperature and passed through a plug of silica gel. The plug was eluted initially with methylene chloride to remove excess tin reagent and then with 5% methanol in ethyl acetate to elute the p38 inhibitor. The filtrate was concentrated and then re-chromatographed on silica gel using 5% methanol in ethyl acetate as eluant affording pure compound 110 (20 mg, 52%).

EXAMPLE 9

Synthesis of p38 Inhibitor Compound 202

A.

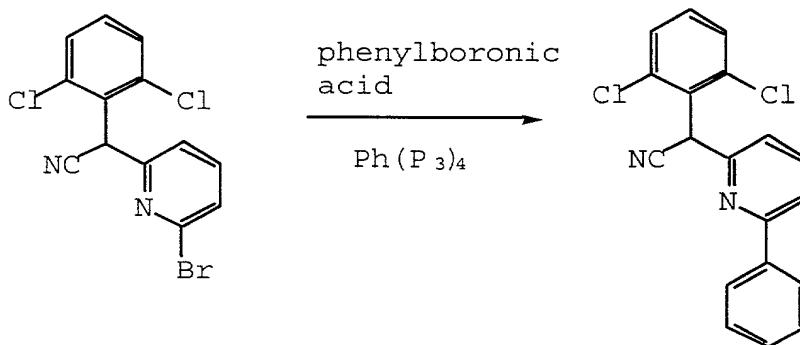


5           The starting nitrile (2.32 g, 12 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (10 ml) at room temperature. Sodium hydride (12 mmol) was then added resulting in a bright yellow colored solution. After 15 minutes, a solution of 2,6 dibromopyridine (2.36 gr., 10 mmol) in DMF (5 ml) was added, followed by Palladium tetrakis

10 (triphenylphosphine) (1.0 mmol). The solution was then refluxed for 3 hours. The reaction was next cooled to room temperature and diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was isolated, washed with water and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and evaporated in

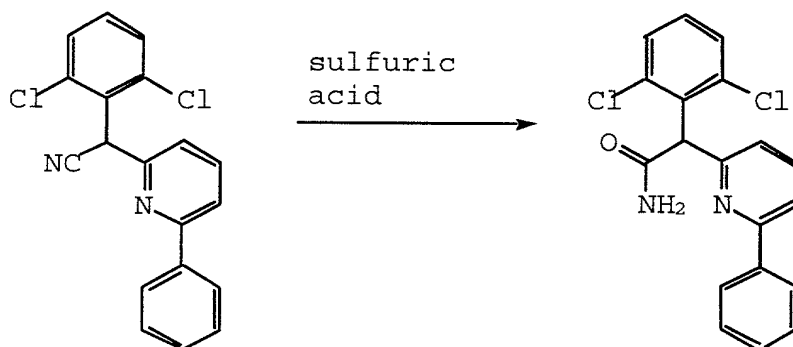
15 vacuo to a crude oil. Flash column chromatography eluting with 10% ethyl acetate in hexane afforded product (1.45 g, 42%) as a white solid.

B.



The bromo compound produced in step A (1.77 g, 5.2 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (20 ml) and the resulting solution was degassed. Under a nitrogen atmosphere, a solution of phenylboronic acid ( 950 mg, 7.8 mmol) in ethanol (4 ml) and a solution of sodium carbonate (1.73 g, 14 mmol) in water (4 ml) were added. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for one hour and then was cooled to room temperature. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with water and brine. The organic layer was then dried with magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified on silica gel eluting with 30% ethyl acetate in hexane to afford product as a white solid (1.56 g, 88%).

C.



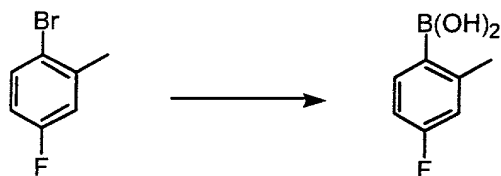
compound 202

The nitrile from step B (700 mg, 2.07 mmol) was dissolved in concentrated sulfuric acid (10 ml) and heated to 80°C for 1 hour. The reaction was then cooled to room temperature and the pH was adjusted to 8 using 6N sodium hydroxide. The mixture was next extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was isolated, dried with magnesium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo to yield compound 202 as a yellow foam (618 mg, 84%).

EXAMPLE 10

Synthesis of Compound 410

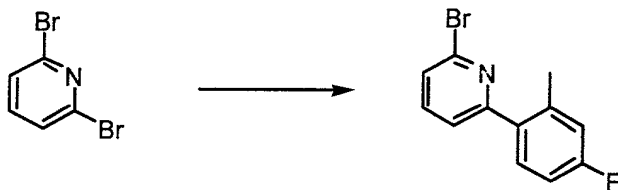
A.



In a flame-dried 100 ml round-bottomed flask, 2.28 g (93.8 mmol) of magnesium chips were added to 50 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran. One crystal of iodine was added forming a light brown color. To the solution was added 1.5 ml of a 10.0 ml (79.1 mmol) sample of 2-bromo-5-fluorotoluene. The solution was heated to reflux. The brown color faded and reflux was maintained when the external heat source was removed indicating Grignard formation. As the reflux subsided, another 1.0 - 1.5 ml portion of the bromide was added resulting in a vigorous reflux. The process was repeated until all of the bromide had been added. The olive-green solution was externally heated to reflux for one hour to ensure complete reaction. The solution was cooled in an ice-bath and added via syringe to a solution of 9.3 ml (81.9 mmol) of trimethyl borate in 100 ml of tetrahydrofuran at -78°C. After the Grignard had been added, the flask was removed from the cooling bath and the solution was stirred at room temperature overnight. The grayish-white slurry was poured into 300 ml of H<sub>2</sub>O and the volatiles were evaporated in vacuo. HCl (400 ml of 2N solution) was added and the milky-white mixture was stirred for one hour at room temperature. A white solid precipitated. The mixture was extracted with diethyl ether and the organic extract was dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and evaporated in vacuo

to afford 11.44 g (94%) of the boronic acid as a white solid.

B.

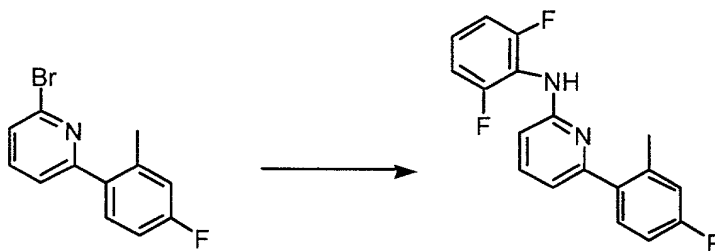


5 In a 100 ml round-bottomed flask, 7.92 g (33.4 mmol) of 2,6-dibromopyridine was dissolved in 50 ml of anhydrous toluene forming a clear, colorless solution. 4-fluoro-2-methylbenzene boronic acid (5.09 g, 33.1 mmol) produced in step A was added forming a white suspension.

10 Thallium carbonate (17.45 g, 37.2 mmol) was added followed by a catalytic amount (150 mg) of  $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ . The mixture was heated to reflux overnight, cooled, and filtered over a pad of silica gel. The silica was washed with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and the filtrate was evaporated to afford a

15 white solid. The solid was dissolved in a minimal amount of 50%  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ /hexane and chromatographed on a short column of silica gel using 30%  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ /hexane to afford 6.55 g (74%) of the 2-bromo-6-(4-fluoro-2-methylphenyl)pyridine as a white solid.

20 C.

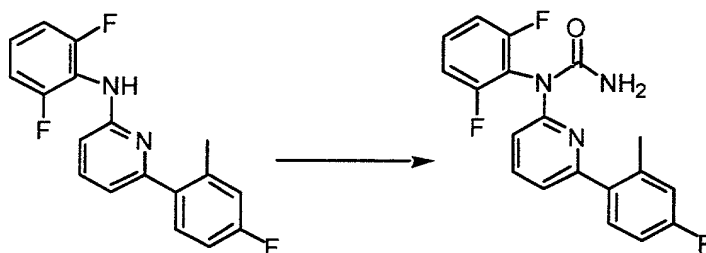


In a 50 ml round-bottomed flask, 550 mg (2.07 mmol) of 2-bromo-6-(4-fluoro-2-methylphenyl)pyridine produced in step B was dissolved in 30 ml of anhydrous

25 tetrahydrofuran forming a clear, colorless solution.

2,6-difluoroaniline (2.14 ml, 2.14 mmol) was added followed by 112 mg (2.79 mmol) of a 60% NaH suspension in mineral oil. Gas evolution was observed along with a mild exotherm. The solution was heated to reflux overnight and then cooled. The reaction mixture was poured in 10%  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  and extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The organic extract was dried ( $\text{MgSO}_4$ ) and evaporated in vacuo to afford a brown oil that was a mixture of the product and starting material. The material was chromatographed on a short column of silica gel using 50%  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ /hexane to afford 262 mg (40%) of 2-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-6-(4-fluoro-2-methylphenyl)pyridine as a colorless oil.

D.



In a 100 ml round-bottomed flask, 262 mg (834 mmol) of 2-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-6-(4-fluoro-2-methylphenyl)pyridine produced in step C was dissolved in 30 ml of anhydrous  $\text{CHCl}_3$  forming a clear, colorless solution. Chlorosulfonyl isocyanate (1.0 ml, 11.5 mmol) was added and the light yellow solution was stirred at room temperature overnight. Water (~30 ml) was added causing a mild exotherm and vigorous gas evolution. After stirring overnight, the organic layer was separated, dried ( $\text{MgSO}_4$ ) and evaporated in vacuo to afford a brown oil that was a mixture of the product and starting material. The material was chromatographed on a short column of silica gel using 10%  $\text{EtOAc}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The

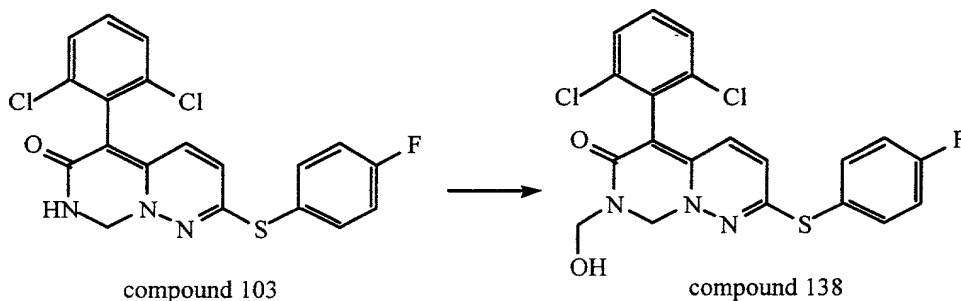


recovered starting material was re-subjected to the reaction conditions and purified in the same manner to afford a total of 205 mg (69%) of the urea as a white solid.

EXAMPLE 11

5

Synthesis of Compound 138

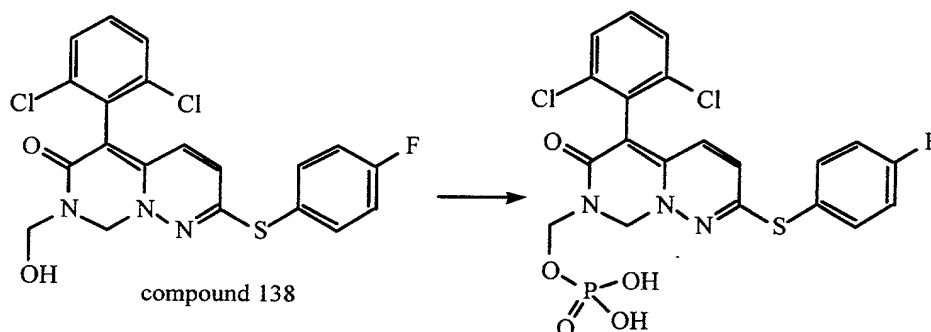


Compound 103 (106 mg, 0.25 mmol) was dissolved in THF (0.5 ml) and to this solution was added triethylamine (35  $\mu$ l, 0.25 mmol) followed by an excess of formaldehyde (37% aqueous solution, 45 mg). The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was then rotovapped under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in methylene chloride and applied to a flash silica gel column. The column was eluted with 2% methanol in methylene chloride to yield pure product (78 mg, 70% yield).

EXAMPLE 12

Synthesis of Prodrugs of Compound 103

A.



5

Phosphate prodrug of compound 103

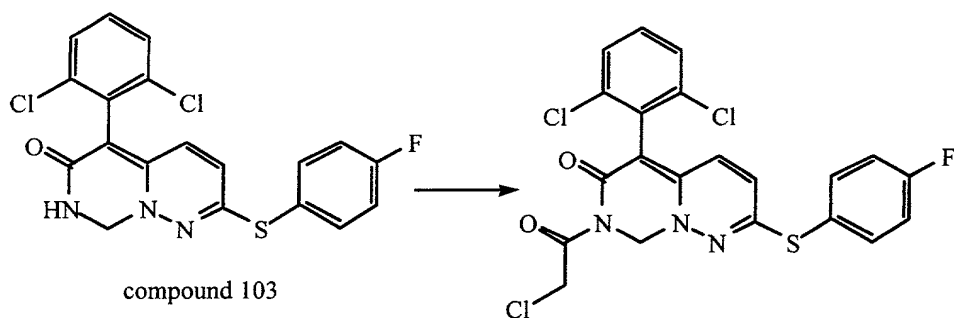
Compound 138 (1 equivalent) is dissolved in methylene chloride and to this solution is added triethylamine (1 equivalent) followed by dibenzylphosphonyl chloride (1 equivalent). The solution is stirred at room temperature and monitored by TLC for consumption of starting material. The methylene chloride layer is then diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with 1N HCl, saturated sodium bicarbonate and saturated NaCl. The organic layer is then dried, rotovapped and the crude product is purified on silica gel. The pure product is then dissolved in methanol and the dibenzyl esters are deprotected with 10% palladium on charcoal under a hydrogen atmosphere. When the reaction is monitored as complete, the catalyst is filtered over celite and the filtrate is rotovapped to yield the phosphate product.

10

15

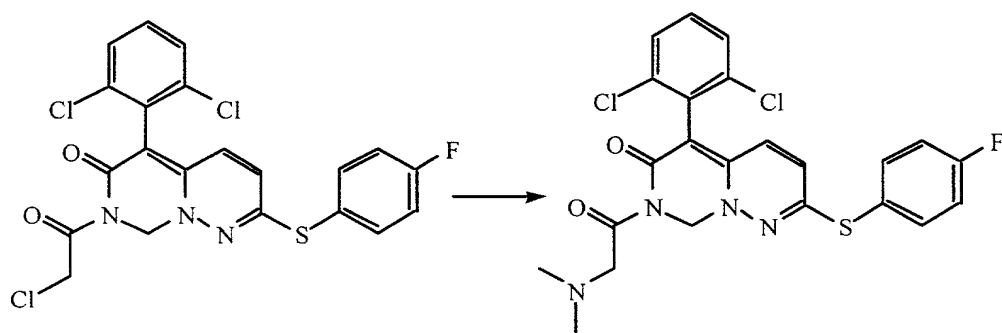
20

B.



Compound 103 (210mg, 1.05 mmol) was dissolved in THF (2 ml) and cooled to  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  under a nitrogen atmosphere. To this solution was added lithium hexamethyldisilazane (1.1 mmol) followed by chloroacetyl chloride (1.13 mmol). The reaction was removed from the cooling bath and allowed to warm to room temperature, after which time the reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate and quenched with water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and rotovapped to dryness. The crude product was flash chromatographed on silica gel using 25% ethyl acetate in hexane as eluant to yield 172 mg (70%) of pure desired product, which was used as is in the next reactions.

C.



dimethylaminoacetal prodrug of compound 103

The chloroacetyl compound is dissolved in methylene chloride and treated with an excess of dimethyl

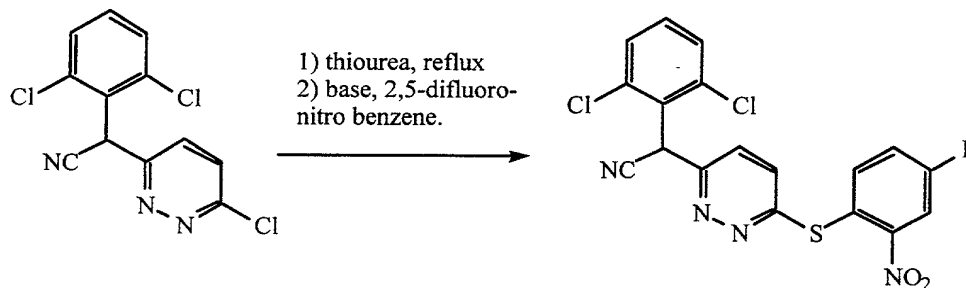
amine. The reaction is monitored by TLC and when complete all volatiles are removed to yield desired product.

EXAMPLE 13

5

Synthesis of Compounds 34 and 117

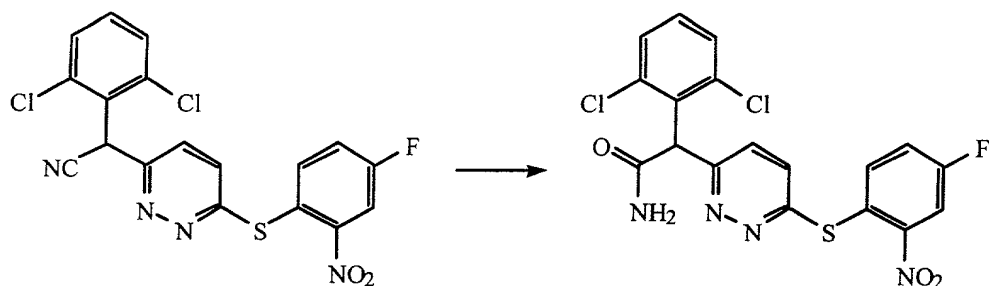
A.



10 The nitrile from Example 5, step A (300 mg, 1.0 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (10 ml) and to this solution was added thiourea (80.3 mg, 1.05 mmol). The reaction was brought to reflux for 4 hours at which point TLC indicated that all starting material was consumed. The reaction was cooled and all volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was dissolved in  
15 acetone (10 ml).

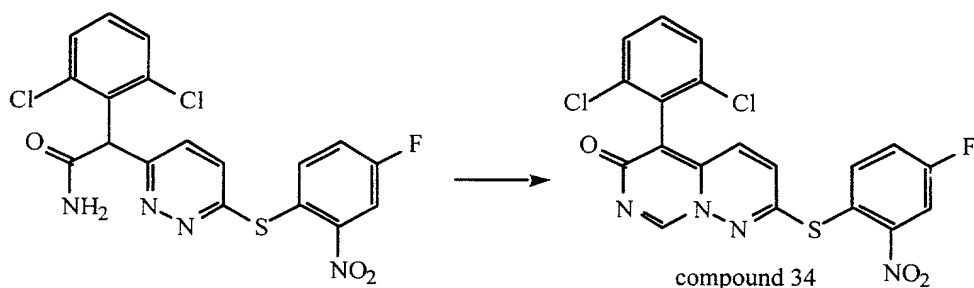
To this solution was then added 2,5-difluoronitrobenzene (110  $\mu$ l, 1.01 mmol) followed by potassium carbonate (200 mg, 1.45 mmol) and water (400  $\mu$ l). The reaction was allowed to stir at room  
20 temperature overnight. The reaction was then diluted with methylene chloride (25 ml) and filtered through a cotton plug. All volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was flashed chromatographed on silica gel eluting with a gradient from 10%-25% ethyl  
25 acetate in hexane to yield the desired product (142 mg, 33%).

B.



The nitrile product from Step A (142 mg, 0.33 mmol) was mixed with concentrated sulfuric acid (2 ml), heated to reflux for 1 hour and then allowed to cool to room temperature. The mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate and carefully neutralized with saturated potassium carbonate solution (aqueous). The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with water, brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The mixture was filtered and evaporated to dryness. The residue was used in the next step without further purification (127 mg, 85% yield).

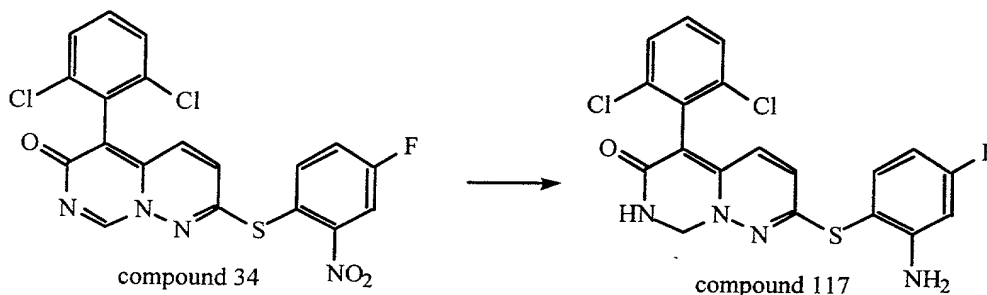
C.



The amide from the step B (127 mg, 0.28 mmol) was dissolved in THF (3 ml) and to this solution was added dimethylformamide dimethylacetal (110  $\mu$ l, 0.83 mmol). The reaction was heated to reflux for 5 minutes then cooled to room temperature. All volatiles were removed in vacuo and the residue was flash chromatographed on silica gel eluting with 2.5% methanol

in methylene chloride to yield pure desired compound 34 (118 mg, 92%).

D.

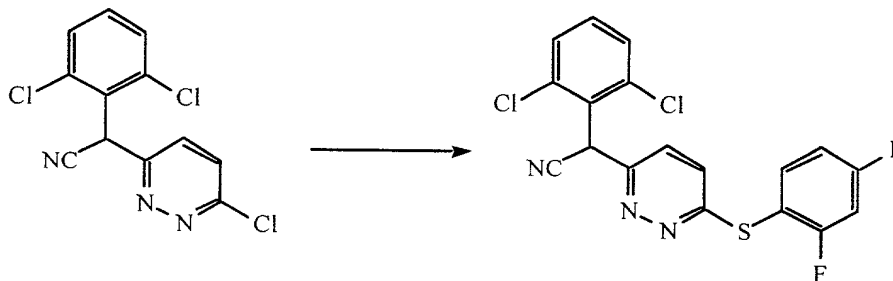


5 A solution of nickel dichloride hexahydrate (103 mg, 0.44 mol) in a mixture of benzene/methanol (0.84 mL/0.84 ml) was added to a solution of compound 34 (100.8 mg, 0.22 mmol) in benzene (3.4 ml) and this solution was cooled to 0°C. To this solution was then added sodium  
10 borohydride (49 mg, 1.3 mmol). The reaction was stirred while allowing to warm to room temperature. The reaction was evaporated in vacuo and the residue was flash chromatographed eluting with 2% methanol in methylene  
15 chloride to yield pure desired product, compound 117 (21 mg, 25% yield).

#### EXAMPLE 14

##### Synthesis of Compounds 53 and 142

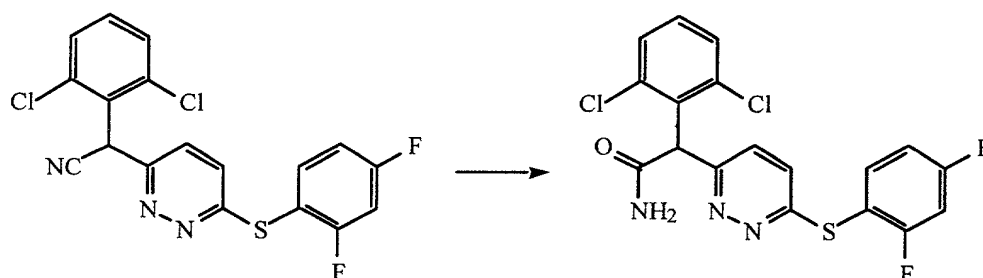
A.



20 The product indicated in the above reaction was synthesized using the procedure in example 1 step B using

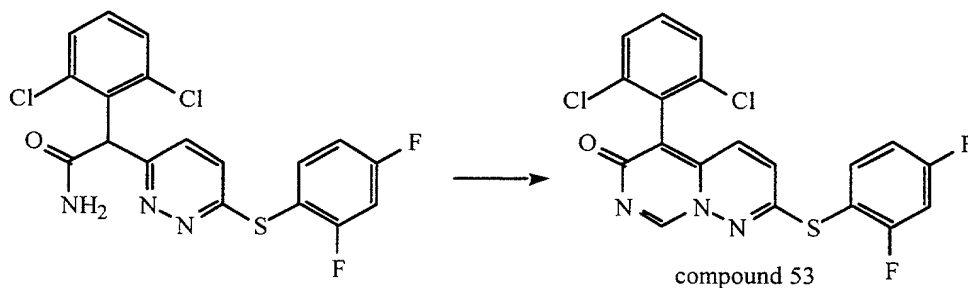
chloropyridazine (359 mg, 1.21 mmol) and 2,4-difluorothiophenol (176 mg, 1.21 mmol). The product was obtained after flash silica gel chromatography (451 mg, 92%).

5 B.



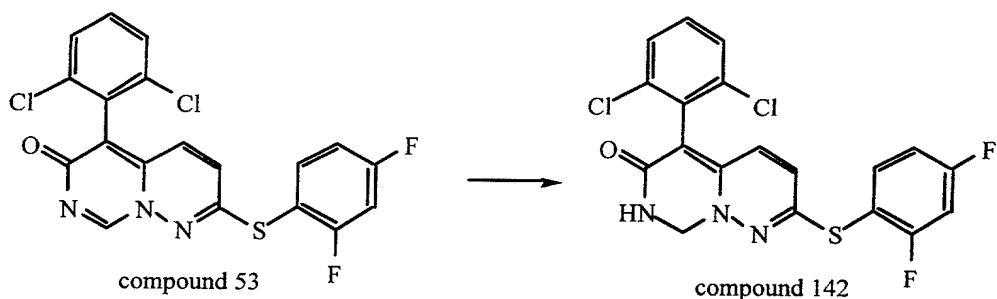
The above reaction was carried out as described in Example 1, step C, using 451 mg of starting material and 5 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid to yield the indicated product (425 mg, 90%).

C.



The reaction above was carried out as described in Example 1, step D, using starting amide (410 mg, 0.96 mmol) and dimethylformamide dimethylacetal (3 mmol). The reaction was heated at 50°C for 30 minutes and worked up as described previously. Compound 53 was obtained (313 mg, 75%).

D.



Compound 34 (213, 0.49 mmol) was dissolved in THF (10 ml), cooled to 0°C and to this solution was added  
 5 Borane in THF (1M, 0.6 mmol). The reaction was stirred for 30 minutes quenched with water and diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried and rotovapped. The residue was purified on silica gel eluting with a gradient of 1% to 5% methanol  
 10 in methylene chloride to afford compound 142 (125 mg, 57%).

#### EXAMPLE 15

##### Cloning of p38 Kinase in Insect Cells

Two splice variants of human p38 kinase, CSBP1  
 15 and CSBP2, have been identified. Specific oligonucleotide primers were used to amplify the coding region of CSBP2 cDNA using a HeLa cell library (Stratagene) as a template. The polymerase chain reaction product was cloned into the pET-15b vector  
 20 (Novagen). The baculovirus transfer vector, pVL-(His)6-p38 was constructed by subcloning a *Xba*I-*Bam*HI fragment of pET15b-(His)6-p38 into the complementary sites in plasmid pVL1392 (Pharmingen).

The plasmid pVL-(His)6-p38 directed the  
 25 synthesis of a recombinant protein consisting of a 23-residue peptide (MGSSHHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMLE, where LVPRGS



represents a thrombin cleavage site) fused in frame to the N-terminus of p38, as confirmed by DNA sequencing and by N-terminal sequencing of the expressed protein.

Monolayer culture of *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Sf9) insect cells (ATCC) was maintained in TNM-FH medium (Gibco BRL) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum in a T-flask at 27°C. Sf9 cells in log phase were co-transfected with linear viral DNA of *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (Pharmlingen) and transfer vector pVL-(His)<sub>6</sub>-p38 using Lipofectin (Invitrogen). The individual recombinant baculovirus clones were purified by plaque assay using 1% low melting agarose.

#### EXAMPLE 16

##### Expression And Purification of Recombinant p38 Kinase

*Trichoplusia ni* (Tn-368) High-Five™ cells (Invitrogen) were grown in suspension in Excel-405 protein free medium (JRH Bioscience) in a shaker flask at 27°C. Cells at a density of  $1.5 \times 10^6$  cells/ml were infected with the recombinant baculovirus described above at a multiplicity of infection of 5. The expression level of recombinant p38 was monitored by immunoblotting using a rabbit anti-p38 antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology). The cell mass was harvested 72 hours after infection when the expression level of p38 reached its maximum.

Frozen cell paste from cells expressing the (His)<sub>6</sub>-tagged p38 was thawed in 5 volumes of Buffer A (50 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> pH 8.0, 200 mM NaCl, 2mM β-Mercaptoethanol, 10% Glycerol and 0.2 mM PMSF). After mechanical disruption of the cells in a microfluidizer, the lysate was centrifuged at 30,000 x g for 30 minutes. The

supernatant was incubated batchwise for 3-5 hours at 4°C with Talon™ (Clontech) metal affinity resin at a ratio of 1 ml of resin per 2-4 mgs of expected p38. The resin was settled by centrifugation at 500 x g for 5 minutes and  
5 gently washed batchwise with Buffer A. The resin was slurried and poured into a column (approx. 2.6 x 5.0 cm) and washed with Buffer A + 5 mM imidazole.

The (His)<sub>6</sub>-p38 was eluted with Buffer A + 100 mM imidazole and subsequently dialyzed overnight at 4°C  
10 against 2 liters of Buffer B, (50 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 25 mM β-glycerophosphate, 5% glycerol, 2mM DTT). The His<sub>6</sub> tag was removed by addition of at 1.5 units thrombin (Calbiochem) per mg of p38 and incubation at 20°C for 2-3 hours. The thrombin was quenched by addition of 0.2 mM  
15 PMSF and then the entire sample was loaded onto a 2 ml benzamidine agarose (American International Chemical) column.

The flow through fraction was directly loaded onto a 2.6 x 5.0 cm Q-Sepharose (Pharmacia) column  
20 previously equilibrated in Buffer B + 0.2 mM PMSF. The p38 was eluted with a 20 column volume linear gradient to 0.6M NaCl in Buffer B. The eluted protein peak was pooled and dialyzed overnight at 4°C vs. Buffer C (50 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 5% glycerol, 50 mM NaCl, 2 mM DTT, 0.2 mM  
25 PMSF) .

The dialyzed protein was concentrated in a Centriprep (Amicon) to 3-4 ml and applied to a 2.6 x 100 cm Sephacryl S-100HR (Pharmacia) column. The protein was eluted at a flow rate of 35 ml/hr. The main peak was  
30 pooled, adjusted to 20 mM DTT, concentrated to 10-80

mg/ml and frozen in aliquots at -70°C or used immediately.

#### EXAMPLE 17

##### Activation of p38

5 P38 was activated by combining 0.5 mg/ml p38 with 0.005 mg/ml DD-double mutant MKK6 in Buffer B + 10mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 2mM ATP, 0.2mM Na<sub>2</sub>VO<sub>4</sub> for 30 minutes at 20°C. The activation mixture was then loaded onto a 1.0 x 10 cm MonoQ column (Pharmacia) and eluted with a linear 20  
10 column volume gradient to 1.0 M NaCl in Buffer B. The activated p38 eluted after the ADP and ATP. The activated p38 peak was pooled and dialyzed against buffer B + 0.2mM Na<sub>2</sub>VO<sub>4</sub> to remove the NaCl. The dialyzed protein was adjusted to 1.1M potassium phosphate by  
15 addition of a 4.0M stock solution and loaded onto a 1.0 x 10 cm HIC (Rainin Hydropore) column previously equilibrated in Buffer D (10% glycerol, 20mM β-glycerophosphate, 2.0mM DTT) + 1.1MK<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>. The protein was eluted with a 20 column volume linear gradient to  
20 Buffer D + 50mM K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>. The double phosphorylated p38 eluted as the main peak and was pooled for dialysis against Buffer B + 0.2mM Na<sub>2</sub>VO<sub>4</sub>. The activated p38 was stored at -70°C.

#### EXAMPLE 18

##### P38 Inhibition Assays

##### A. Inhibition of Phosphorylation of EGF Receptor Peptide

25 This assay was carried out in the presence of  
30 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 25 mM β-glycerophosphate, 10% glycerol and 100 mM HEPES buffer at pH 7.6. For a typical IC<sub>50</sub> determination, a stock solution was prepared containing

all of the above components and activated p38 (5 nM).

The stock solution was aliquotted into vials. A fixed volume of DMSO or inhibitor in DMSO (final concentration of DMSO in reaction was 5%) was introduced to each vial,

5 mixed and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature.

EGF receptor peptide, KRELVEPLTPSGEAPNQALLR, a phosphoryl acceptor in p38-catalyzed kinase reaction (1), was added

to each vial to a final concentration of 200  $\mu$ M. The kinase reaction was initiated with ATP (100  $\mu$ M) and the

10 vials were incubated at 30°C. After 30 minutes, the reactions were quenched with equal volume of 10% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA).

The phosphorylated peptide was quantified by HPLC analysis. Separation of phosphorylated peptide from

15 the unphosphorylated peptide was achieved on a reverse phase column (Deltapak, 5  $\mu$ m, C18 100D, part no. 011795) with a binary gradient of water and acetonitrile, each containing 0.1% TFA. IC<sub>50</sub> (concentration of inhibitor yielding 50% inhibition) was determined by plotting the %  
20 activity remaining against inhibitor concentration.

#### B. Inhibition of ATPase Activity

This assay was carried out in the presence of 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 25 mM  $\beta$ -glycerophosphate, 10% glycerol and 100 mM HEPES buffer at pH 7.6. For a typical K<sub>i</sub>

25 determination, the K<sub>m</sub> for ATP in the ATPase activity of activated p38 reaction was determined in the absence of inhibitor and in the presence of two concentrations of inhibitor. A stock solution was prepared containing all of the above components and activated p38 (60 nM). The  
30 stock solution was aliquotted into vials. A fixed volume of DMSO or inhibitor in DMSO (final concentration of DMSO

in reaction was 2.5%) was introduced to each vial, mixed and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature. The reaction was initiated by adding various concentrations of ATP and then incubated at 30°C. After 30 minutes, the reactions were quenched with 50  $\mu$ l of EDTA (0.1 M, final concentration), pH 8.0. The product of p38 ATPase activity, ADP, was quantified by HPLC analysis.

Separation of ADP from ATP was achieved on a reversed phase column (Supelcosil, LC-18, 3  $\mu$ m, part no. 5-8985) using a binary solvent gradient of following composition: Solvent A - 0.1 M phosphate buffer containing 8 mM tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate (Sigma Chemical Co., catalogue no. T-7158), Solvent B - Solvent A with 30% methanol.

K<sub>i</sub> was determined from the rate data as a function of inhibitor and ATP concentrations. The results for several of the inhibitors of this invention are depicted in Table 6 below:

Table 6

| Compound | K <sub>i</sub> ( $\mu$ M) |
|----------|---------------------------|
| 1        | >20                       |
| 2        | 15                        |
| 3        | 5.0                       |
| 5        | 2.9                       |
| 6        | 0.4                       |

Other p38 inhibitors of this invention will also inhibit the ATPase activity of p38.

C. Inhibition of IL-1, TNF, IL-6 and IL-8  
Production in LPS-Stimulated PBMCs

Inhibitors were serially diluted in DMSO from a 20 mM stock. At least 6 serial dilutions were prepared.

5 Then 4x inhibitor stocks were prepared by adding 4  $\mu$ l of an inhibitor dilution to 1 ml of RPMI1640 medium/10% fetal bovine serum. The 4x inhibitor stocks contained inhibitor at concentrations of 80  $\mu$ M, 32  $\mu$ M, 12.8  $\mu$ M, 5.12  $\mu$ M, 2.048  $\mu$ M, 0.819  $\mu$ M, 0.328  $\mu$ M, 0.131  $\mu$ M, 0.052  
10  $\mu$ M, 0.021  $\mu$ M etc. The 4x inhibitor stocks were pre-warmed at 37°C until use.

Fresh human blood buffy cells were separated from other cells in a Vacutainer CPT from Becton & Dickinson (containing 4 ml blood and enough DPBS without  
15  $Mg^{2+}/Ca^{2+}$  to fill the tube) by centrifugation at 1500 x g for 15 min. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs), located on top of the gradient in the Vacutainer, were removed and washed twice with RPMI1640 medium/10% fetal bovine serum. PBMCs were collected by centrifugation at  
20 500 x g for 10 min. The total cell number was determined using a Neubauer Cell Chamber and the cells were adjusted to a concentration of  $4.8 \times 10^6$  cells/ml in cell culture medium (RPMI1640 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum).

25 Alternatively, whole blood containing an anti-coagulant was used directly in the assay.

We placed 100  $\mu$ l of cell suspension or whole blood in each well of a 96-well cell culture plate. Then we added 50  $\mu$ l of the 4x inhibitor stock to the cells.  
30 Finally, we added 50  $\mu$ l of a lipopolysaccharide (LPS) working stock solution (16 ng/ml in cell culture medium) to give a final concentration of 4 ng/ml LPS in the

assay. The total assay volume of the vehicle control was also adjusted to 200  $\mu$ l by adding 50  $\mu$ l cell culture medium. The PBMC cells or whole blood were then incubated overnight (for 12-15 hours) at 37° C/5% CO<sub>2</sub> in a humidified atmosphere.

The next day the cells were mixed on a shaker for 3-5 minutes before centrifugation at 500 x g for 5 minutes. Cell culture supernatants were harvested and analyzed by ELISA for levels of IL-1b (R & D Systems, Quantikine kits, #DBL50), TNF- $\alpha$  (BioSource, #KHC3012), IL-6 (Endogen, #EH2-IL6) and IL-8 (Endogen, #EH2-IL8) according to the instructions of the manufacturer. The ELISA data were used to generate dose-response curves from which IC<sub>50</sub> values were derived.

Results for the kinase assay ("kinase"; subsection A, above), IL-1 and TNF in LPS-stimulated PBMCs ("cell") and IL-1, TNF and IL-6 in whole blood ("WB") for various p38 inhibitors of this invention are shown in Table 7 below:

| cmpd # | kinase | cell IL-1 | cell TNF | WB IL-1 | WB TNF | WB IL-6 |
|--------|--------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
|        | IC50   | IC50      | IC50     | IC50    | IC50   | IC50    |
| 2      | +      | N.D.      | N.D.     | N.D.    | N.D.   | N.D.    |
| 3      | +      | N.D.      | N.D.     | N.D.    | N.D.   | N.D.    |
| 5      | +      | N.D.      | N.D.     | N.D.    | N.D.   | N.D.    |
| 6      | ++     | ++        | +        | N.D.    | N.D.   | N.D.    |
| 7      | +      | +         | +        | N.D.    | N.D.   | N.D.    |
| 8      | +      | +         | +        | N.D.    | N.D.   | N.D.    |
| 9      | +      | +         | +        | N.D.    | N.D.   | N.D.    |
| 10     | +      | N.D.      | N.D.     | N.D.    | N.D.   | N.D.    |
| 11     | +      | +         | +        | N.D.    | N.D.   | N.D.    |
| 12     | ++     | ++        | ++       | +       | +      | +       |

| <b>cmpd #</b> | <b>kinase</b> | <b>cell IL-1</b> | <b>cell TNF</b> | <b>WB IL-1</b> | <b>WB TNF</b> | <b>WB IL-6</b> |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|               | <b>IC50</b>   | <b>IC50</b>      | <b>IC50</b>     | <b>IC50</b>    | <b>IC50</b>   | <b>IC50</b>    |
| <b>13</b>     | +             | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>14</b>     | +             | ++               | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>15</b>     | +             | ++               | ++              | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>16</b>     | ++            | +                | ++              | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>17</b>     | +             | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>18</b>     | +             | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>19</b>     | +             | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>20</b>     | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>21</b>     | ++            | ++               | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>22</b>     | +             | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>23</b>     | ++            | ++               | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>24</b>     | ++            | ++               | ++              | +              | +             | N.D.           |
| <b>25</b>     | ++            | ++               | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>26</b>     | +             | +++              | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>27</b>     | ++            | +                | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>28</b>     | ++            | ++               | ++              | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>29</b>     | ++            | ++               | ++              | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>30</b>     | +             | +                | +               | +              | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>31</b>     | +             | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>32</b>     | ++            | +                | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>33</b>     | ++            | ++               | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>34</b>     | +             | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>35</b>     | ++            | ++               | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>36</b>     | +             | +                | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>37</b>     | ++            | ++               | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>38</b>     | +++           | +++              | ++              | ++             | ++            | ++             |
| <b>39</b>     | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>40</b>     | ++            | ++               | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>41</b>     | +++           | +++              | +++             | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |



| <b>cmpd #</b> | <b>kinase</b> | <b>cell IL-1</b> | <b>cell TNF</b> | <b>WB IL-1</b> | <b>WB TNF</b> | <b>WB IL-6</b> |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|               | <b>IC50</b>   | <b>IC50</b>      | <b>IC50</b>     | <b>IC50</b>    | <b>IC50</b>   | <b>IC50</b>    |
| <b>42</b>     | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>43</b>     | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>44</b>     | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>45</b>     | ++            | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>46</b>     | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>47</b>     | ++            | ++               | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>48</b>     | ++            | ++               | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>49</b>     | ++            | +++              | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>50</b>     | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>51</b>     | ++            | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>52</b>     | ++            | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>53</b>     | +++           | +++              | +++             | +++            | +++           | +++            |
| <b>101</b>    | ++            | +++              | +++             | +              | +             | ++             |
| <b>102</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | +              | ++            | ++             |
| <b>103</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | +              | ++            | ++             |
| <b>104</b>    | ++            | ++               | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>105</b>    | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>106</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | +              | ++            | ++             |
| <b>107</b>    | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>109</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | +              | +             | ++             |
| <b>108</b>    | +++           | ++               | +++             | ++             | +++           | +++            |
| <b>110</b>    | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>111</b>    | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>112</b>    | ++            | ++               | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>113</b>    | +++           | +++              | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>114</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | ++             | ++            | +++            |
| <b>115</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>116</b>    | +++           | +++              | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>117</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | ++             | ++            | +++            |

| <b>cmpd #</b> | <b>kinase</b> | <b>cell IL-1</b> | <b>cell TNF</b> | <b>WB IL-1</b> | <b>WB TNF</b> | <b>WB IL-6</b> |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|               | <b>IC50</b>   | <b>IC50</b>      | <b>IC50</b>     | <b>IC50</b>    | <b>IC50</b>   | <b>IC50</b>    |
| <b>118</b>    | ++            | ++               | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>119</b>    | ++            | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>120</b>    | N.D.          | ++               | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>121</b>    | +++           | +++              | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>122</b>    | ++            | ++               | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>123</b>    | ++            | ++               | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>124</b>    | +             | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>125</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>126</b>    | +             | ++               | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>127</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | ++             | ++            | +++            |
| <b>128</b>    | +             | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>129</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | ++             | +             | ++             |
| <b>130</b>    | +++           | ++               | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>131</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>132</b>    | +++           | +++              | ++              | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>133</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>134</b>    | +++           | ++               | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>135</b>    | +++           | ++               | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>136</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | +              | +             | ++             |
| <b>137</b>    | +++           | +++              | ++              | +              | +             | ++             |
| <b>138</b>    | ++            | +++              | ++              | +              | +             | +++            |
| <b>139</b>    | +++           | +++              | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>140</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | ++             | +             | ++             |
| <b>141</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>142</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | +++            | +++           | +++            |
| <b>143</b>    | +++           | +++              | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>144</b>    | +++           | +++              | ++              | +              | +             | ++             |
| <b>145</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | +++            | +++           | +++            |
| <b>201</b>    | ++            | +                | +               | +              | +++           | +              |

| <i>cmpd #</i> | <i>kinase</i> | <i>cell IL-1</i> | <i>cell TNF</i> | <i>WB IL-1</i> | <i>WB TNF</i> | <i>WB IL-6</i> |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|               | <i>IC50</i>   | <i>IC50</i>      | <i>IC50</i>     | <i>IC50</i>    | <i>IC50</i>   | <i>IC50</i>    |
| <b>203</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>204</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>205</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>206</b>    | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>207</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>208</b>    | N.D.          | ++               | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>209</b>    | N.D.          | +                | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>202/</b>   | +++           | ++               | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>301</b>    |               |                  |                 |                |               |                |
| <b>302</b>    | +++           | +++              | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>303</b>    | +             | +                | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>304</b>    | +             | +                | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>305</b>    | +++           | +++              | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>306</b>    | ++            | ++               | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>307</b>    | +++           | ++               | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>308</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>309</b>    | ++            | ++               | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>310</b>    | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>311</b>    | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>312</b>    | +++           | ++               | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>313</b>    | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>314</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>315</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>316</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>317</b>    | +             | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>318</b>    | ++            | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>319</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>320</b>    | +++           | ++               | ++              | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>321</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |

| <i>cmpd #</i> | <i>kinase</i> | <i>cell IL-1</i> | <i>cell TNF</i> | <i>WB IL-1</i> | <i>WB TNF</i> | <i>WB IL-6</i> |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|               | <i>IC50</i>   | <i>IC50</i>      | <i>IC50</i>     | <i>IC50</i>    | <i>IC50</i>   | <i>IC50</i>    |
| <b>322</b>    | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>323</b>    | ++            | ++               | ++              | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>324</b>    | ++            | ++               | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>325</b>    | +++           | +++              | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>326</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>327</b>    | ++            | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>328</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>329</b>    | ++            | ++               | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>330</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>331</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>332</b>    | ++            | ++               | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>333</b>    | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>334</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>335</b>    | ++            | +                | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>336</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>337</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>338</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>339</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>340</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>341</b>    | ++            | ++               | ++              | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>342</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>343</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>344</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>345</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>346</b>    | ++            | +                | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>347</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>348</b>    | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>349</b>    | +             | ++               | +               | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>350</b>    | +             | ++               | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |

| <b>compd #</b> | <b>kinase</b> | <b>cell IL-1</b> | <b>cell TNF</b> | <b>WB IL-1</b> | <b>WB TNF</b> | <b>WB IL-6</b> |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|                | <b>IC50</b>   | <b>IC50</b>      | <b>IC50</b>     | <b>IC50</b>    | <b>IC50</b>   | <b>IC50</b>    |
| <b>351</b>     | +             | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>352</b>     | +             | +                | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>353</b>     | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>354</b>     | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>355</b>     | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>356</b>     | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>357</b>     | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>358</b>     | ++            | +                | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>359</b>     | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>360</b>     | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>361</b>     | ++            | ++               | +               | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>362</b>     | +++           | ++               | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>363</b>     | +++           | +++              | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>364</b>     | +++           | +++              | ++              | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>365</b>     | N.D.          | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>366</b>     | +             | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>367</b>     | N.D.          | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>368</b>     | N.D.          | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>369</b>     | N.D.          | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>370</b>     | N.D.          | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>371</b>     | N.D.          | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>372</b>     | N.D.          | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>373</b>     | N.D.          | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>374</b>     | ++            | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>375</b>     | +++           | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>376</b>     | +++           | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>377</b>     | +++           | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>378</b>     | +++           | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |
| <b>379</b>     | +++           | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

| <i>cmpd #</i> | <i>kinase</i> | <i>cell IL-1</i> | <i>cell TNF</i> | <i>WB IL-1</i> | <i>WB TNF</i> | <i>WB IL-6</i> |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|               | <i>IC50</i>   | <i>IC50</i>      | <i>IC50</i>     | <i>IC50</i>    | <i>IC50</i>   | <i>IC50</i>    |
| <b>409</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | +              | +             | ++             |
| <b>410</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | ++             | ++            | ++             |
| <b>411</b>    | +++           | +++              | +++             | +              | +             | +              |
| <b>412</b>    | N.D.          | N.D.             | N.D.            | N.D.           | N.D.          | N.D.           |

For kinase IC50 values, "+++" represents >0.1  $\mu$ M, "++" represents between 0.1 and 1.0  $\mu$ M, and "+" represents <1.0  $\mu$ M. For cellular IL-1 and TNF values, "+++" represents >0.1  $\mu$ M, "++" represents between 0.1 and 0.5  $\mu$ M, and "+" represents <0.5  $\mu$ M. For all whole blood ("WB") assay values, "+++" represents >0.25  $\mu$ M, "++" represents between 0.25 and 0.5  $\mu$ M, and "+" represents <0.5  $\mu$ M. In all assays indicated in the table above, "N.D." represents value not determined.

Other p38 inhibitors of this invention will also inhibit phosphorylation of EGF receptor peptide, and the production of IL-1, TNF and IL-6, as well as IL-8 in LPS-stimulated PBMCs or in whole blood.

#### D. Inhibition of IL-6 and IL-8 Production in IL-1-Stimulated PBMCs

This assay was carried out on PBMCs exactly the same as above except that 50  $\mu$ l of an IL-1b working stock solution (2 ng/ml in cell culture medium) was added to the assay instead of the (LPS) working stock solution.

Cell culture supernatants were harvested as described above and analyzed by ELISA for levels of IL-6 (Endogen, #EH2-IL6) and IL-8 (Endogen, #EH2-IL8) according to the instructions of the manufacturer. The

ELISA data were used to generate dose-response curves from which IC<sub>50</sub> values were derived.

Results for p38 inhibitor compound 6 are shown in Table 8 below:

5 Table 8

| <i>Cytokine assayed</i> | <i>IC<sub>50</sub> (μM)</i> |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b><i>IL-6</i></b>      | <b>0.60</b>                 |
| <b><i>IL-8</i></b>      | <b>0.85</b>                 |

E. Inhibition of LPS-Induced  
Prostaglandin Endoperoxide Synthase-2  
(PGHS-2, or COX-2) Induction In PBMCs

10 Human peripheral mononuclear cells (PBMCs) were isolated from fresh human blood buffy coats by centrifugation in a Vacutainer CPT (Becton & Dickinson). We seeded  $15 \times 10^6$  cells in a 6-well tissue culture dish containing RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine  
15 serum, 50U/ml penicillin, 50 μg/ml streptomycin, and 2 mM L-glutamine. Compound 6 (above) was added at 0.2, 2.0 and 20 μM final concentrations in DMSO. Then we added LPS at a final concentration of 4 ng/ml to induce enzyme expression. The final culture volume was 10 ml/well.

20 After overnight incubation at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, the cells were harvested by scraping and subsequent centrifugation, then the supernatant was removed, and the cells were washed twice in ice-cold DPBS (Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline, BioWhittaker). The cells were  
25 lysed on ice for 10 min in 50 μl cold lysis buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.2, 150 mM NaCl, 1% Triton-X-100, 1% deoxycholic acid, 0.1% SDS, 1 mM EDTA, 2% aprotinin (Sigma), 10 μg/ml pepstatin, 10 μg/ml leupeptin, 2 mM PMSF, 1 mM benzamidine, 1 mM DTT) containing 1 μl



Benzonase (DNase from Merck). The protein concentration of each sample was determined using the BCA assay (Pierce) and bovine serum albumin as a standard. Then the protein concentration of each sample was adjusted to 1 mg/ml with cold lysis buffer. To 100  $\mu$ l lysate an equal volume of 2xSDS PAGE loading buffer was added and the sample was boiled for 5 min. Proteins (30  $\mu$ g/lane) were size-fractionated on 4-20% SDS PAGE gradient gels (Novex) and subsequently transferred onto nitrocellulose membrane by electrophoretic means for 2 hours at 100 mA in Towbin transfer buffer (25 mM Tris, 192 mM glycine) containing 20% methanol. The membrane was pretreated for 1 hour at room temperature with blocking buffer (5% non-fat dry milk in DPBS supplemented with 0.1% Tween-20) and washed 3 times in DPBS/0.1% Tween-20. The membrane was incubated overnight at 4°C with a 1: 250 dilution of monoclonal anti-COX-2 antibody (Transduction Laboratories) in blocking buffer. After 3 washes in DPBS/0.1% Tween-20, the membrane was incubated with a 1:1000 dilution of horseradish peroxidase-conjugated sheep antiserum to mouse Ig (Amersham) in blocking buffer for 1 h at room temperature. Then the membrane was washed again 3 times in DPBS/0.1% Tween-20 and an ECL detection system (SuperSignal™ CL-HRP Substrate System, Pierce) was used to determine the levels of expression of COX-2.

Results of the above mentioned assay indicate that compound 6 inhibits LPS induced PGHS-2 expression in PBMCs.

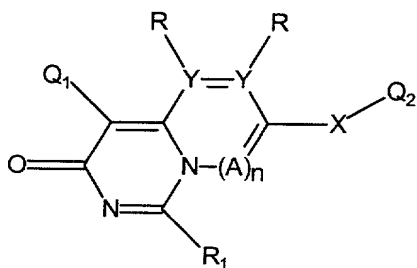
While we have hereinbefore presented a number of embodiments of this invention, it is apparent that our

basic construction can be altered to provide other embodiments which utilize the methods of this invention.

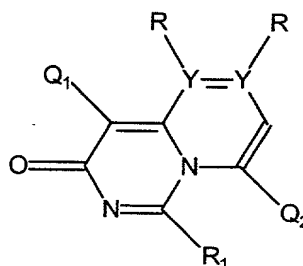
# CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A compound of the formula:



(Ia) or



(Ib) ,

wherein:

each of Q<sub>1</sub> and Q<sub>2</sub> are independently selected from 5-6 membered aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring systems, or 8-10 membered bicyclic ring systems consisting of aromatic carbocyclic rings, aromatic heterocyclic rings or a combination of an aromatic carbocyclic ring and an aromatic heterocyclic ring; wherein:

Q<sub>1</sub> is substituted with 1 to 4 substituents, independently selected from halo; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl optionally substituted with NR'<sub>2</sub>, OR', CO<sub>2</sub>R' or CONR'<sub>2</sub>; O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl optionally substituted with NR'<sub>2</sub>, OR', CO<sub>2</sub>R' or CONR'<sub>2</sub>; NR'<sub>2</sub>; OCF<sub>3</sub>; CF<sub>3</sub>; NO<sub>2</sub>; CO<sub>2</sub>R'; CONR'; SR'; S(O<sub>2</sub>)N(R')<sub>2</sub>; SCF<sub>3</sub>; CN; N(R')C(O)R<sup>4</sup>; N(R')C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>; N(R')C(O)C(O)R<sup>4</sup>; N(R')S(O<sub>2</sub>)R<sup>4</sup>; N(R')R<sup>4</sup>; N(R<sup>4</sup>)<sub>2</sub>; OR<sup>4</sup>; OC(O)R<sup>4</sup>; OP(O)<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>; or N=C-N(R')<sub>2</sub>; and

Q<sub>2</sub> is optionally substituted with up to 4 substituents, independently selected from halo; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> straight or branched alkyl optionally substituted with

NR'<sub>2</sub>, OR', CO<sub>2</sub>R', S(O<sub>2</sub>)N(R')<sub>2</sub>, N=C-N(R')<sub>2</sub>, R<sup>3</sup>, or CONR'<sub>2</sub>;  
O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl optionally substituted with NR'<sub>2</sub>, OR',  
CO<sub>2</sub>R', S(O<sub>2</sub>)N(R')<sub>2</sub>, N=C-N(R')<sub>2</sub>, R<sup>3</sup>, or CONR'<sub>2</sub>; NR'<sub>2</sub>; OCF<sub>3</sub>;  
CF<sub>3</sub>; NO<sub>2</sub>; CO<sub>2</sub>R'; CONR'; R<sup>3</sup>; OR<sup>3</sup>; NR<sup>3</sup>; SR<sup>3</sup>; C(O)R<sup>3</sup>;  
C(O)N(R')R<sup>3</sup>; C(O)OR<sup>3</sup>; SR'; S(O<sub>2</sub>)N(R')<sub>2</sub>; SCF<sub>3</sub>; N=C-N(R')<sub>2</sub>;  
or CN;

wherein R' is selected from hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-  
alkyl; (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkenyl or alkynyl; phenyl or phenyl  
substituted with 1 to 3 substituents independently  
selected from halo, methoxy, cyano, nitro, amino,  
hydroxy, methyl or ethyl;

R<sup>3</sup> is selected from a 5-6 membered aromatic  
carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system; and

R<sup>4</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl optionally substituted with  
N(R')<sub>2</sub>, OR', CO<sub>2</sub>R', CON(R')<sub>2</sub>, or SO<sub>2</sub>N(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>; or a 5-6  
membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system  
optionally substituted with N(R')<sub>2</sub>, OR', CO<sub>2</sub>R',  
CON(R')<sub>2</sub>, or SO<sub>2</sub>N(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>;

X is selected from -S-, -O-, -S(O<sub>2</sub>)-, -S(O)-,  
-S(O<sub>2</sub>)-N(R<sup>2</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>2</sup>)-S(O<sub>2</sub>)-, -N(R<sup>2</sup>)-C(O)O-, -O-C(O)-N(R<sup>2</sup>),  
-C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -O-C(O)-, -C(O)-N(R<sup>2</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>2</sup>)-C(O)-,  
-N(R<sup>2</sup>)-, -C(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>-, -C(OR<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>-;

each R is independently selected from hydrogen, -R<sup>2</sup>,  
-N(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, -OR<sup>2</sup>, SR<sup>2</sup>, -C(O)-N(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, -S(O<sub>2</sub>)-N(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, or  
-C(O)-OR<sup>2</sup>, wherein two adjacent R are optionally bound to  
one another and, together with each Y to which they are  
respectively bound, form a 4-8 membered carbocyclic or  
heterocyclic ring;

$R^2$  is selected from hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl, or  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkenyl; each optionally substituted with  $-N(R')_2$ ,  $-OR'$ ,  $SR'$ ,  $-C(O)-N(R')_2$ ,  $-S(O_2)-N(R')_2$ ,  $-C(O)-OR'$ , or  $R^3$ .

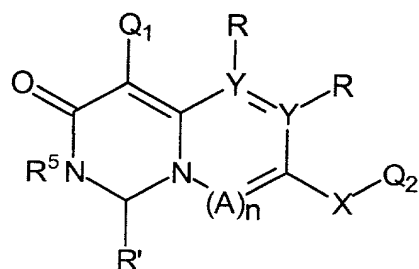
Y is selected from N or C;

A, if present, is selected from N or  $CR'$ ;

n is 0 or 1; and

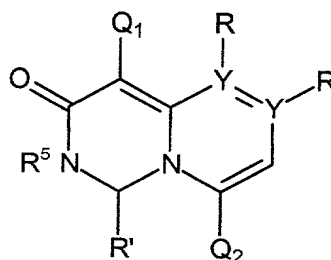
$R_1$  is selected from hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl, OH, or  $O-(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl.

2. A compound of the formula:



(Ic)

or

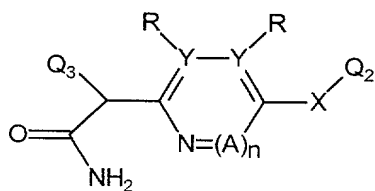


(Id)

wherein A,  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$ , R,  $R'$ , X, Y and n are defined in the same manner as set forth for compounds of formulae Ia and Ib; and

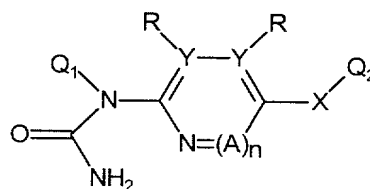
$R^5$  is selected from hydrogen,  $-CR'_2OH$ ,  $-C(O)R^4$ ,  $-C(O)OR^4$ ,  $-CR'_2OPO_3H_2$ , and  $-PO_3H_2$ .

3. A compound of the formula:

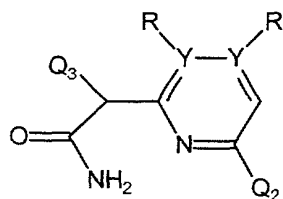


(Ie)

,

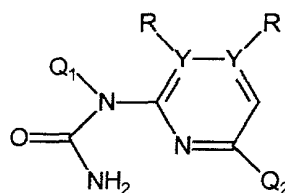


(If),



(Ig)

, or



(Ih)

wherein:

Q<sub>3</sub> is a 5-6 membered aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system; or an 8-10 membered bicyclic ring system comprising aromatic carbocyclic rings, aromatic heterocyclic rings or a combination of an aromatic carbocyclic ring and an aromatic heterocyclic ring; wherein Q<sub>3</sub> is substituted with 1 to 4 substituents, each of which is independently selected from halo; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl optionally substituted with NR'<sub>2</sub>, OR', CO<sub>2</sub>R' or CONR'<sub>2</sub>; O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl optionally substituted with NR'<sub>2</sub>, OR', CO<sub>2</sub>R' or CONR'<sub>2</sub>; NR'<sub>2</sub>; OCF<sub>3</sub>; CF<sub>3</sub>; NO<sub>2</sub>; CO<sub>2</sub>R'; CONR'; SR'; S(O<sub>2</sub>)N(R')<sub>2</sub>; SCF<sub>3</sub>; CN; N(R')C(O)R<sup>4</sup>; N(R')C(O)OR<sup>4</sup>; N(R')C(O)C(O)R<sup>4</sup>; N(R')S(O<sub>2</sub>)R<sup>4</sup>; N(R')R<sup>4</sup>; N(R<sup>4</sup>)<sub>2</sub>; OR<sup>4</sup>; OC(O)R<sup>4</sup>; OP(O)<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>; or N=C-N(R')<sub>2</sub>; and

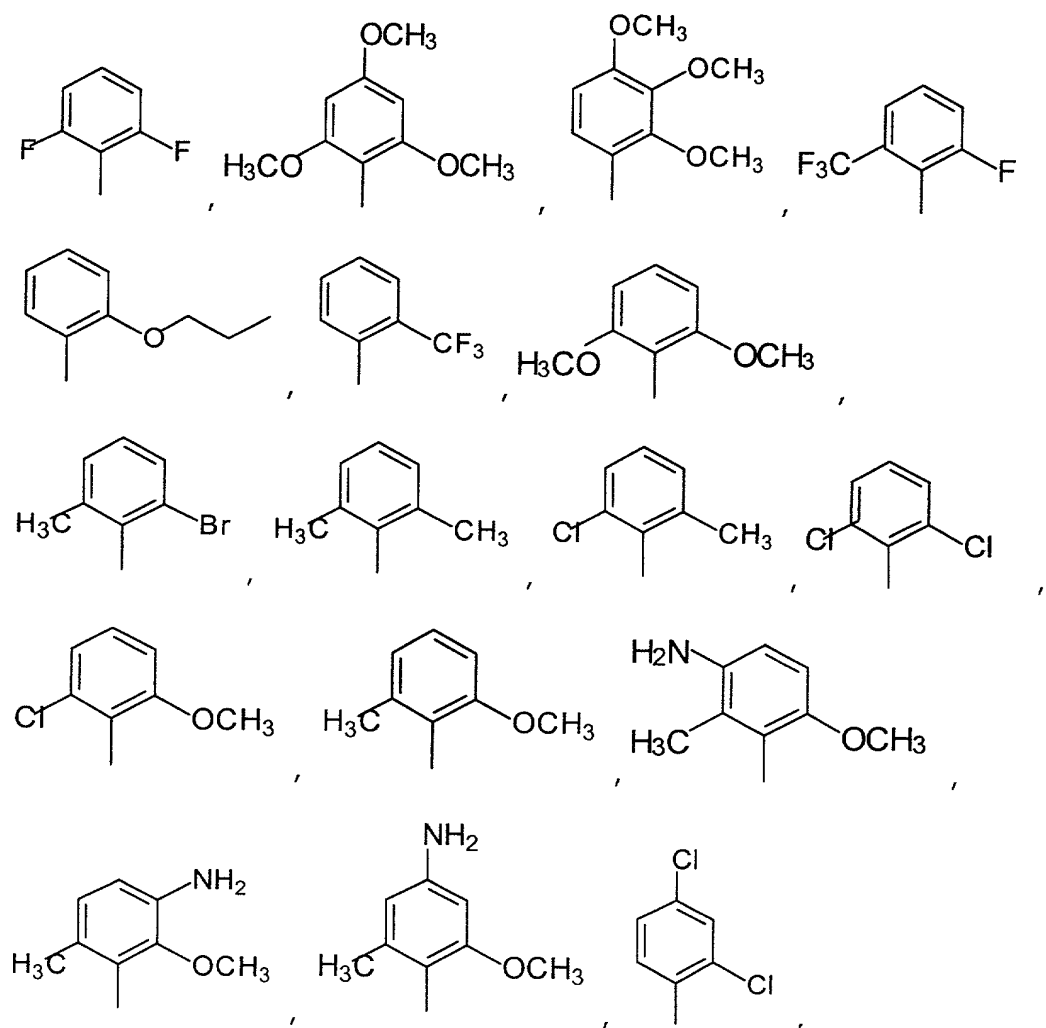
A, Q<sub>1</sub>, Q<sub>2</sub>, R, R', X, Y and n are defined as in claim 1.

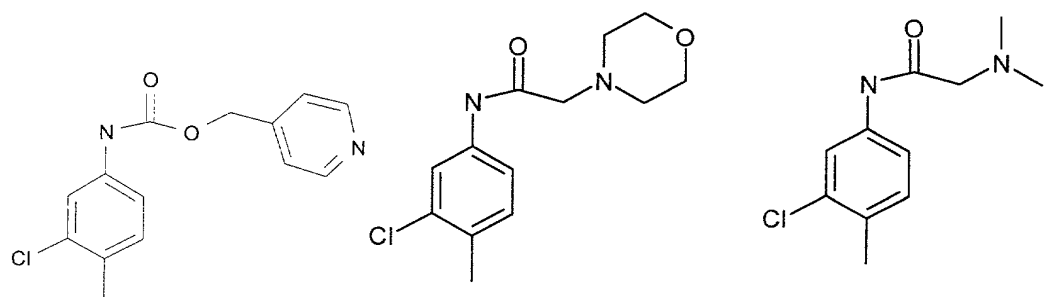
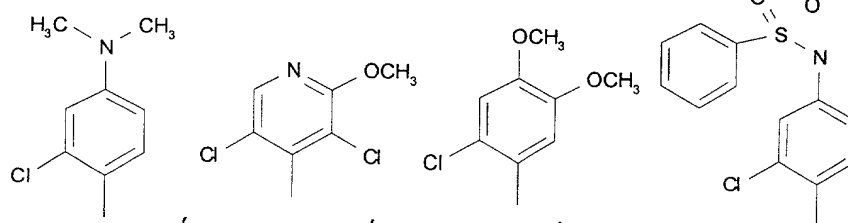
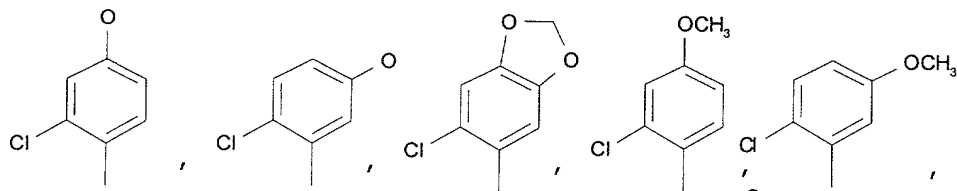
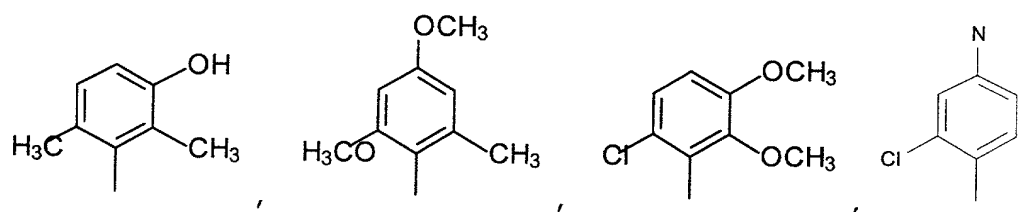
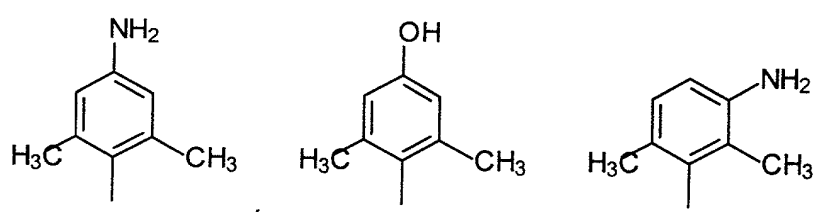
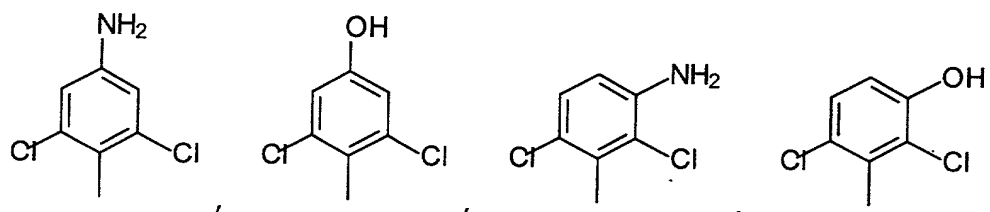
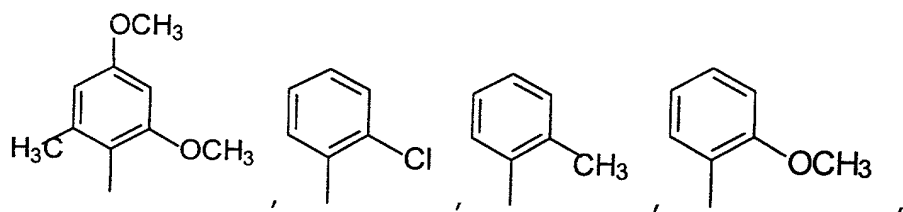
4. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein Q<sub>1</sub> is selected from phenyl or pyridyl containing 1 to 3 substituents independently selected from chloro, fluoro, bromo, -CH<sub>3</sub>, -OCH<sub>3</sub>, -OH, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, -O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, 3,4-methylenedioxy, -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -NH-S(O)<sub>2</sub>-phenyl, -NH-C(O)O-CH<sub>2</sub>-4-pyridine, -NH-C(O)CH<sub>2</sub>-morpholine, -NH-C(O)CH<sub>2</sub>-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -NH-C(O)CH<sub>2</sub>-piperazine,

-NH-C(O)CH<sub>2</sub>-pyrrolidine, -NH-C(O)C(O)-morpholine,  
 -NH-C(O)C(O)-piperazine, -NH-C(O)C(O)-pyrrolidine,  
 -O-C(O)CH<sub>2</sub>-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and wherein at  
 least one of said substituents is in the ortho position.

5. The compound according to claim 4, wherein  
 Q<sub>1</sub> contains at least two substituents, both of which are  
 in the ortho position.

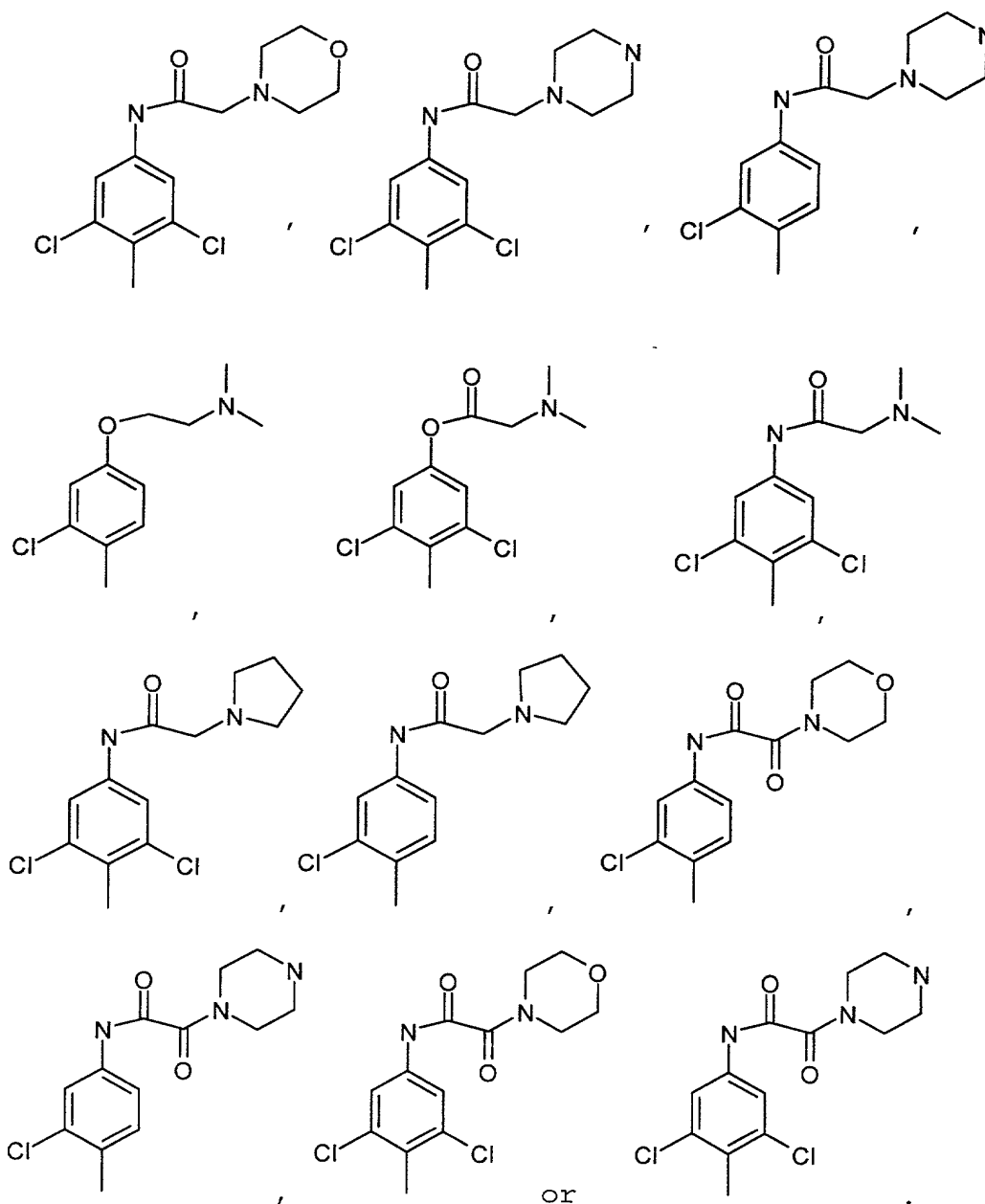
6. The compound according to claim 4, wherein  
 Q<sub>1</sub> is selected from:





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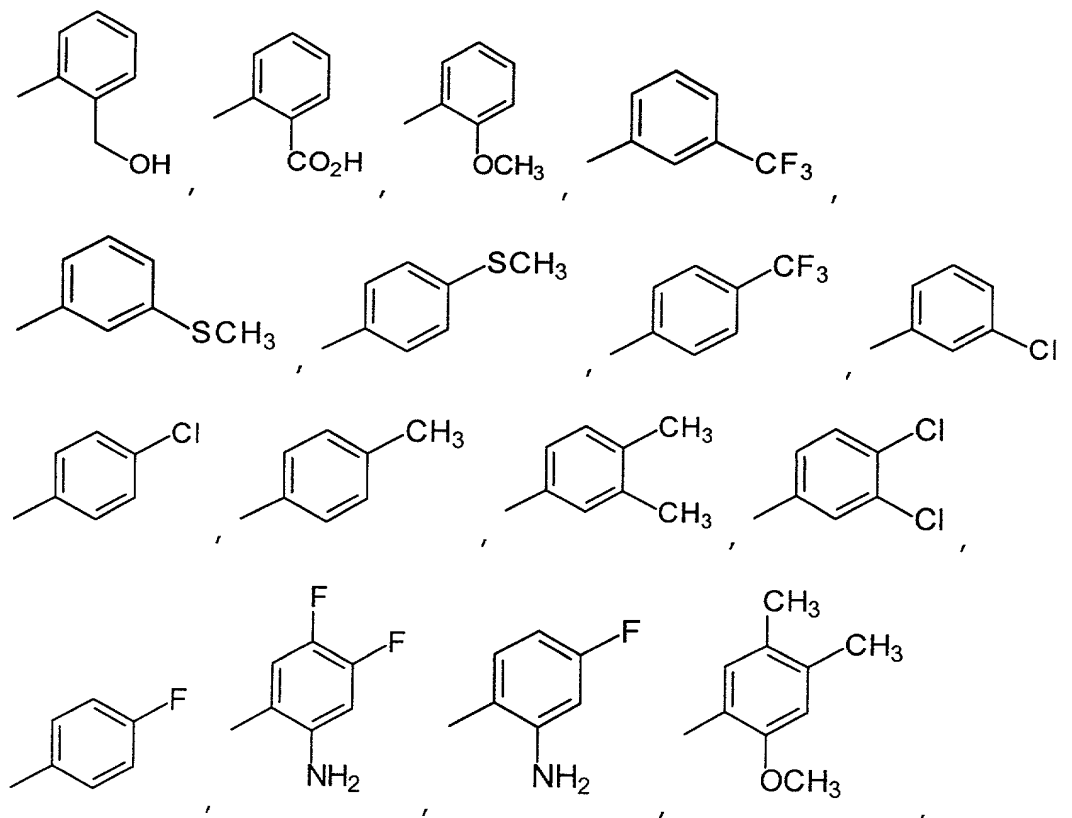


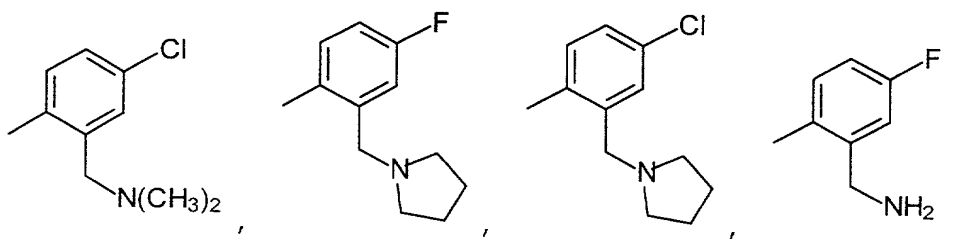
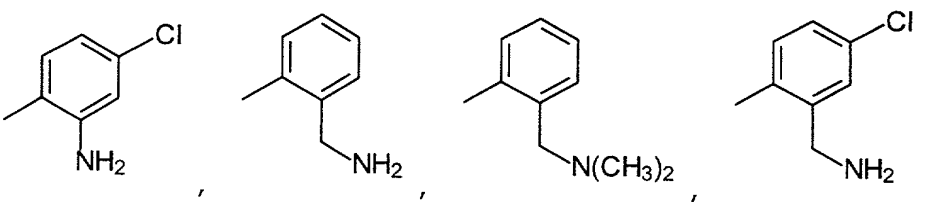
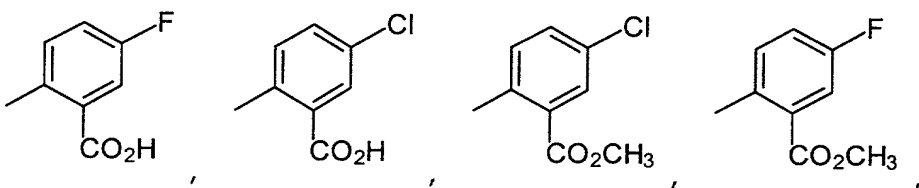
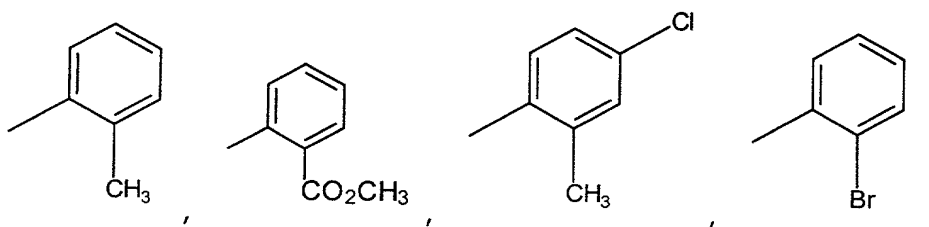
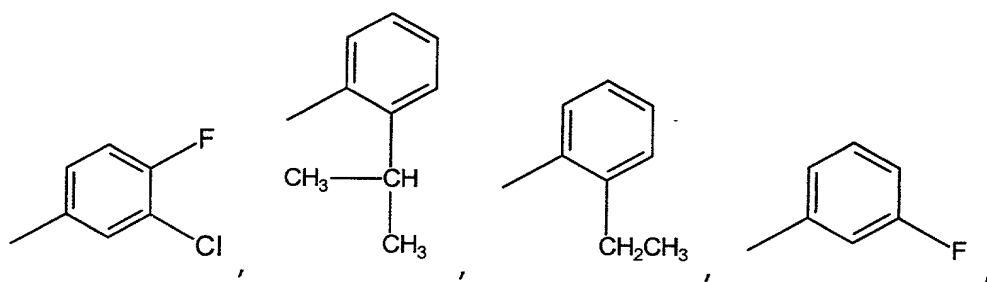
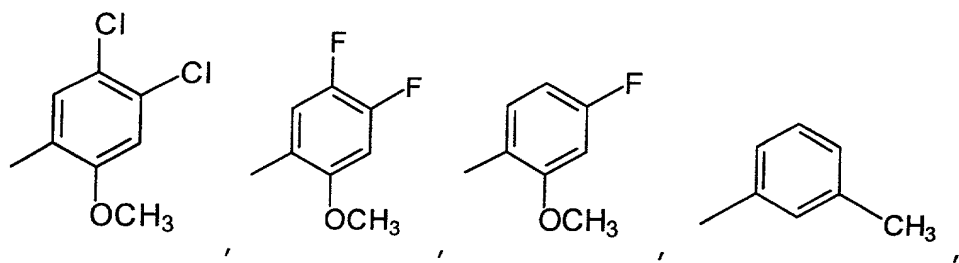
7. The compound according to claim 6, wherein  $Q_1$  is selected from 2-fluoro-6-trifluoromethylphenyl, 2,6-difluorophenyl, 2,6-dichlorophenyl, 2-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl, 2-chloro-4-aminophenyl, 2,6-dichloro-4-aminophenyl, 2,6-dichloro-3-aminophenyl, 2,6-dimethyl-4-

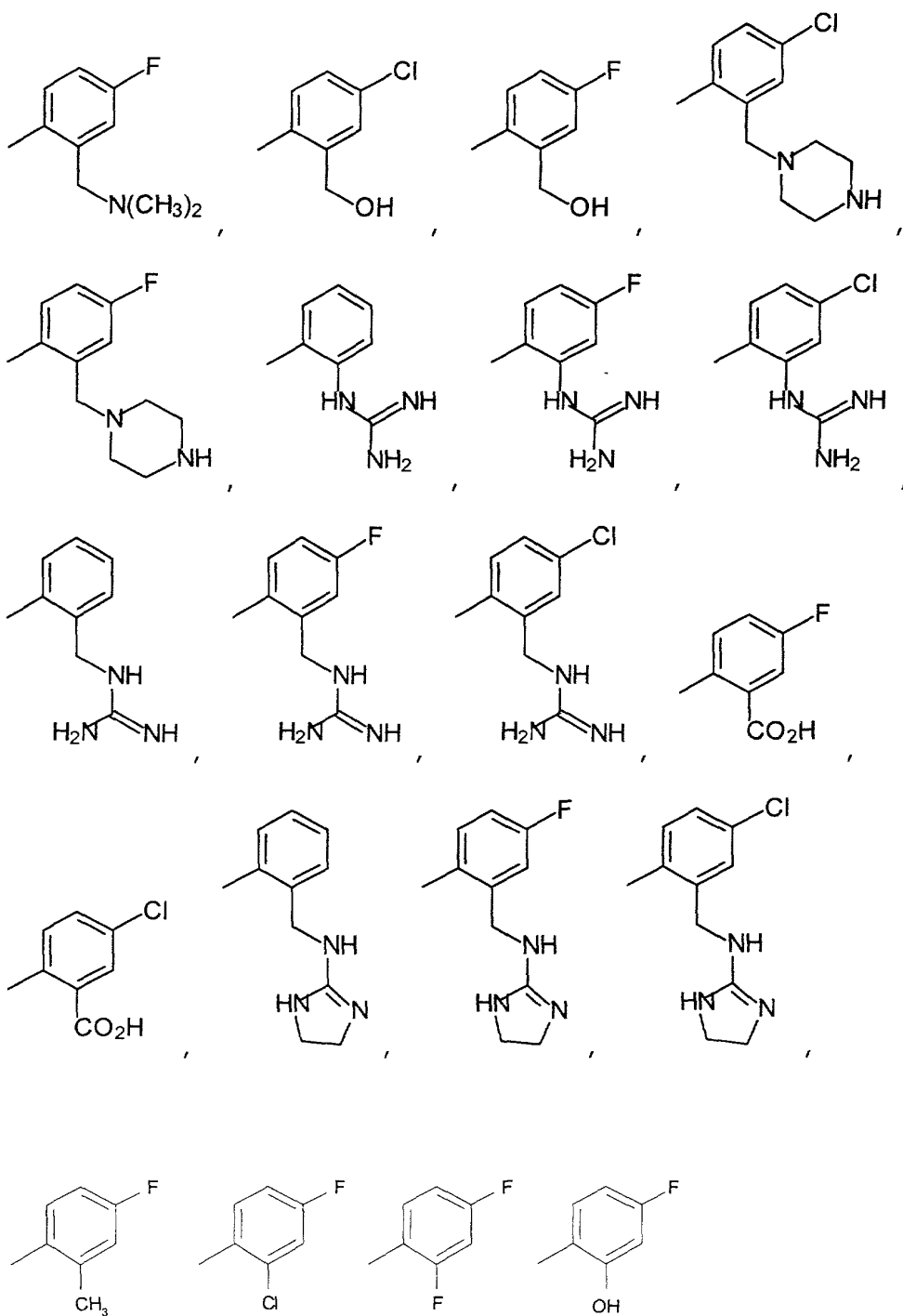
hydroxyphenyl, 2-methoxy-3,5-dichloro-4-pyridyl, 2-chloro-4,5 methylenedioxy phenyl, or 2-chloro-4-(N-2-morpholino-acetamido)phenyl.

8. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein  $Q_2$  is selected from phenyl or pyridyl and wherein  $Q_2$  optionally contains up to 3 substituents, each of which is independently selected from chloro, fluoro, bromo, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, -OCH<sub>3</sub>, -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, -SCH<sub>3</sub>, -OCH<sub>3</sub>, -C(O)OH, -C(O)OCH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>-pyrrolidine and -CH<sub>2</sub>OH.

9. The compound according to claim 8, wherein,  $Q_2$  is selected from:







unsubstituted 2-pyridyl or unsubstituted phenyl.

10. The compound according to claim 9, wherein  $Q_2$  is selected from phenyl, 2-isopropylphenyl, 3,4-dimethylphenyl, 2-ethylphenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, 2-methylphenyl, 3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl, 3-chlorophenyl, 2-carbomethoxyphenyl, 2-carboxyphenyl, 2-methyl-4-chlorophenyl, 2-bromophenyl, 2-pyridyl, 2-methylenedihydroxyphenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 2-methyl-4-fluorophenyl, 2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, 2-hydroxy-4-fluorophenyl or 2-methylenedihydroxy-4-fluorophenyl.

11. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein X is selected from -S-, -O-, -S(O<sub>2</sub>)-, -S(O)-, -NR-, -C(R<sub>2</sub>)- or -C(O)-.

12. The compound according to claim 10, wherein X is S.

13. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein n is 1 and A is N.

14. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein each Y is C.

15. The compound according to claim 14, wherein each R attached to Y is independently selected from hydrogen or methyl.

16. The compound according to claim 1, wherein said compound is selected from any one of compounds 2 to 3, or 5 to 53, depicted in Table 1.

17. The compound according to claim 2, wherein said compound is selected from any one of compounds 101 to 145 set forth in Table 2.

18. The compound according to claim 3, wherein  $Q_3$  substituted with 2 to 4 substituents, wherein at least one of said substituents is present in the ortho position relative to the point of attachment of  $Q_3$  to the rest of the inhibitor.

19. The compound according to claim 18, wherein both ortho positions are occupied by one of said independently selected substituents.

20. The compound according to claim 19, wherein  $Q_3$  is a monocyclic carbocyclic ring; and each of said ortho substituents on  $Q_3$  are independently selected from halo or methyl.

21. The compound according to claim 19, wherein  $Q_3$  contains 1 to 2 substituents in addition to said ortho substituents, said additional substituents being independently selected from  $NR'_2$ ,  $OR'$ ,  $CO_2R'$ ,  $CN$ ,  $N(R')C(O)R^4$ ;  $N(R')C(O)OR^4$ ;  $N(R')C(O)C(O)R^4$ ;  $N(R')S(O_2)R^4$ ;  $N(R')R^4$ ;  $N(R^4)_2$ ;  $OR^4$ ;  $OC(O)R^4$ ;  $OP(O)_3H_2$ ; or  $N=C-N(R')_2$ .

22. The compound according to claim 3, wherein said compound is a compound of formula Ie and is selected from any one of compounds 201 or 203 to 209, set forth in Table 3.

23. The compound according to claim 3, wherein said compound is a compound of formula Ig and is selected from any one of compounds 202/301, 302 to 399, or 1301, set forth in Table 4.

24. The compound according to claim 3, wherein said compound is a compound of formula Ih and is selected from any one of compounds 401 to 412, set forth in Table 5.

25. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3 effective to inhibit p38, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

26. A method of treating or preventing inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, destructive bone disorders, proliferative disorders, infectious diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, allergies, reperfusion/ischemia in stroke, heart attacks, angiogenic disorders, organ hypoxia, vascular hyperplasia, cardiac hypertrophy, thrombin-induced platelet aggregation or conditions associated with prostaglandin endoperoxidase synthase-2 in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient a composition according to claim 25.

27. The method according to claim 26, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent an inflammatory disease selected from acute pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis, asthma, allergies, or adult respiratory distress syndrome.

28. The method according to claim 26, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent an autoimmune disease selected from glomerulonephritis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, chronic thyroiditis, Graves' disease, autoimmune gastritis, diabetes, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, atopic dermatitis, chronic active hepatitis, myasthenia gravis, multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, psoriasis, or graft vs. host disease.

29. The method according to claim 26, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent a destructive bone disorders selected from osteoarthritis, osteoporosis or multiple myeloma-related bone disorder.

30. The method according to claim 26, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent a proliferative disease selected from acute myelogenous leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, metastatic melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, or multiple myeloma.

31. The method according to claim 26, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent an infectious disease selected from sepsis, septic shock, or Shigellosis.

32. The method according to claim 26, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent a viral disease



selected from acute hepatitis infection, HIV infection or CMV retinitis.

33. The method according to claim 26, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent a neurodegenerative disease selected from Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, cerebral ischemia or neurodegenerative disease caused by traumatic injury.

34. The method according to claim 26, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent ischemia/reperfusion in stroke or myocardial ischemia, renal ischemia, heart attacks, organ hypoxia or thrombin-induced platelet aggregation.

35. The method according to claim 26, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent a condition associated with prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase-2 selected from edema, fever, analgesia or pain.

36. The method according to claim 35, wherein said pain is selected from neuromuscular pain, headache, cancer pain, dental pain or arthritis pain.

37. The method according to claim 26, wherein said method is used to treat or prevent an angiogenic disorder selected from solid tumors, ocular neovascularization, or infantile haemangiomas.

The present invention relates to inhibitors of p38, a mammalian protein kinase involved cell proliferation, cell death and response to extracellular stimuli. The invention also relates to methods for producing these inhibitors. The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising the inhibitors of the invention and methods of utilizing those compositions in the treatment and prevention of various disorders.

**DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY  
FOR PATENT APPLICATION**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

INHIBITORS OF P38

the specification of which

(check [X] is attached hereto  
one)

[ ] was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as  
Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_  
and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I do not know and do not believe that the invention was ever patented or described in any printed publication in any country before my or our invention thereof or more than one year prior to this application.

I do not know and do not believe that the invention was in public use or on sale in the United States of America more than one year prior to this application.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known by me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)

|                       |            |                          | <u>Priority<br/>Claimed</u> |     |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|
| <u>PCT/US97/23392</u> | <u>PCT</u> | <u>December 17, 1997</u> | [X]                         | [ ] |
| (Number)              | (Country)  | (Day/Month/Year Filed)   | Yes                         | No  |

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>60/034,288</u>        | <u>December 18, 1996</u> |
| (Provisional Appln. No.) | (Filing Date)            |

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known by me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

|                    |                       |  |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|
| <u>08/822,373</u>  | <u>March 20, 1997</u> | <u>pending</u>                             |
| (Appln Serial No.) | (Filing Date)         | (Status) (patented,<br>pending, abandoned) |
| <u>08/862,925</u>  | <u>June 10, 1997</u>  | <u>pending</u>                             |
| (Appln Serial No.) | (Filing Date)         | (Status) (patented,<br>pending, abandoned) |

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorneys or agents to prosecute this application and transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

|  |
|--|
| <u>James F. Haley, Jr., Esq. - Reg. No. 27,794</u> |
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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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